

IRAN ELIMINATES U.S., 2-1



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TODAY: HEALTH SCIENCE Under the Old Page 9

Japan Answers G-7 With Vague Pledges Tokyo Declines to Detail Measures To Rescue Its Faltering Economy

TOKYO — Japanese leaders vowed Sunday to push ahead with economic reforms but offered no detailed policies even though the world's senior finance officials warned Tokyo over the weekend to act swiftly. Officials from the Group of Seven leading industrial nations and Asia warned Japan on Saturday that financial restructuring was "urgently needed" to restore its debt-ridden banking system to health and pull the economy out of recession.

What we really have to do now is to tackle the bad-loan problem of financial institutions," Mr. Hashimoto was quoted by Jiji Press as saying. But both Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Matsunaga shied away from specific policy announcements and fell short of a clear commitment to permanent tax cuts, which have been requested by other G-7 nations. In fact, Mr. Matsunaga suggested little would be done before elections for Japan's upper house of Parliament on July 12. "We are saying tax reform, not tax cuts," Mr. Matsunaga said when asked whether the government was considering permanent tax cuts. He said Japan would lower corporate tax rates to levels prevailing in the West. Japan's mountain of bad bank loans lies at the heart of the economic troubles in the world's second-largest economy, stifling new loans and threatening the collapse of top banks. Japan's 18 leading banks have admitted they are still struggling with

Friend or Foe in Asia? Economics Sways U.S.

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton crans for his trip to China this week, he must be yearning for those simpler days, not so long ago, when it was much easier to explain to Americans the distinction between friends and foes in Asia. During the first Clinton presidential campaign, the Chinese government was the menace, run by dictators "cod-dled" by President George Bush as they oppressed Tibet, threatened Taiwan, forced abortions and swiped U.S. technology. Then there was Japan, America's biggest military ally and partner in Asia. Sure, the Japanese kept out U.S. car parts and computer chips, barriers that Mr. Clinton vowed to smash. But whenever trade quarrels got really

Speak Slowly, a Computer Will Accept Your Order

Later this year, many callers wanting flight information from United Airlines will speak not to a person but to a computer that acts like a person. It will ask when and where the caller wants to travel, look up flight schedules and converse using synthesized speech. A caller can say, "I want to fly from New York to San Jose next Wednesday morning." The system recognizes the names of 1,200 airports around the world and understands concepts like "next Wednesday." Employing advanced forms of artificial intelligence, it interacts with a caller just as an agent might, even checking to confirm that it has heard correctly. "Did you say Austin or Boston?" United's system is only one example of a wave of new computer technologies that understand spoken language and are poised to sweep through the American economy. In areas as diverse as airline reservations, retailing, directory assistance, banking, medical transcription, computer help desks and secre-



FRANTIC FINISH — American and Iranian players shaking hands before the start of their World Cup match Sunday night in Lyon. The struggling U.S. team managed only one late goal in reply to Iran's two.

Germans Rally to Tie Yugoslavia

Policeman in Coma After German Fans Get Into Street Melee

By Christopher Clarey International Herald Tribune LENS, France — At times, it was difficult to believe that more was not at stake. From the way the Germans and Yugoslavs rushed at each other in the opening minutes to the way Jens Jeremies and Sinisa Mihajlovic bumped chests in the closing minutes, their close and emotional game Sunday often had the whiff of a World Cup semifinal rather than a group match between teams who already had three points to their names. When it ended, with Jurgen Klinsmann on a stretcher and surrounded by officials and Lofthar Mathaus alone in the record books, the Germans were the happier team, but it was not because they

Tension on Cyprus Draws Holbrooke

ATHENS (Reuters) — Richard Holbrooke, the newly appointed U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and special envoy for Cyprus, will visit Greece on Monday for talks with senior officials over rising tensions with neighboring Turkey. Mr. Holbrooke is the guest of an American college in Athens and will also hold talks with top foreign ministry officials on issues including Cyprus and Greek-Turkish relations, a Greek government official said Sunday. Greek and Turkish warplanes visited Cyprus last week.

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RETURN TO STONEHENGE — Druids performing sacred rituals to mark the summer solstice at Stonehenge on Sunday for the first time in a decade. The Druids were banned from holding ceremonies at the ancient stone circle in western England following clashes with police in 1988.

Intern Ready to Admit Sex With Clinton, Lawyers Say

WASHINGTON — Monica Lewinsky's new lawyers, seeking an agreement to protect her from prosecution, have offered to have her testify that she had a sexual relationship with President Bill Clinton. But Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel investigating the issue, wants her also to plead guilty to some offense as part of any agreement, according to lawyers close to the negotiations. Ms. Lewinsky's lawyers have told Mr. Starr that she would not testify that she had been encouraged by Mr. Clinton or Vernon Jordan Jr., his friend, to lie under oath in the Paula Jones lawsuit, a key focus of Mr. Starr's investigation, the legal sources said. But the sources added that while contradictory statements by her former lawyer, William Ginsburg, may have damaged the value of Ms. Lewinsky's testimony, her new attorneys have argued that Mr. Starr should take what he can get because she is still the most important witness. Mr. Starr, too, is said to be taking a hard line during this new round of discussions, offering, as before, only to consider a plea agreement and not complete immunity from perjury or obstruction of justice charges. The positions staked out by both sides may be simply opening bids, but they

William at 16: Prince of Hearts and New Windsor Icon

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune WINDSOR, England — Like any other teenage boy, he likes techno music, action movies, fast food and sports. But not every 16-year-old could spend his birthday clicking on to one of 50 fanzine Web sites to read: "Move over Leo, Wills is Here!" Or, "Prince William is a cutie." Or, "I will marry you, Prince William." The eldest son of England's Prince Charles and the late Diana, Princess of Wales, turned 16 on Sunday. To celebrate the event, or rather to damp down

Israel Moves Defiantly To Expand Jerusalem

Cabinet Approves Plan Over Protests by U.S., Residents and Arabs

By Serge Schmemmann New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli cabinet approved a plan Sunday to expand areas under the city of Jerusalem's control far beyond its current borders, despite angry protests from Palestinians and Washington's admonition that the plan was "provocative." Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu insisted at a press conference after the unanimous decision by his ministers that the plan had no political ramifications and was not a violation of the Oslo accords, according to which the final status of Jerusalem is to be negotiated with the Palestinians.

But there was a general presumption among Israelis, and Palestinians, that the real goals were to strengthen Israel's hold on what it has proclaimed as its "united and eternal capital," to bolster its links to eastern settlements and to expand its Jewish population and tax base by annexing wealthier and more secular towns in Israel to the west. The Palestinians, who have proclaimed their goal to be a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, issued a chorus of denunciations. "This is a declaration of war on the Palestinian presence in Jerusalem," declared Saeb Erekat, a senior Palestinian negotiator. The plan adopted by the cabinet, referred to as "the plan for strengthening of Jerusalem's status," set out guidelines under which Jerusalem would expand the area under its control by roughly a half, in part by annexing several Israeli towns in the "Jerusalem corridor" to the west, and in part by bringing several Jewish communities and settlements on lands conquered in 1967 to the east and north under an "umbrella municipality," with Jerusalem responsible for planning, construction, budgetary matters and services.

All this, Mr. Netanyahu insisted, was within Israel's right, and "an internal Israeli matter, not a matter requiring a diplomatic report." He said initial reaction to the plan when it was unveiled last Thursday was "distorted and misinterpreted, in a tendentious way, in my opinion." Washington's angry initial reaction last week, he said, was evidently based on a misunderstanding, adding: "I think their whole response in this matter was surprising and superfluous." "The criticism that there was some violation of agreements that Israel has signed is ridiculous," he told the army radio earlier in the day. "Israel's activities in Jerusalem are in accordance with agreements and with the historic decree of the Jewish people." The loudest initial protest Sunday came not from the Palestinians or the

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would testify if assured of immunity. But the new lawyers hired by Ms. Lewinsky's family on June 2, Jacob Stein and Plato Cacheris, hope to use their credibility as respected Washington attorneys to persuade Mr. Starr. If Lewinsky does testify that she had sex with Mr. Clinton, that statement alone could be a problem for the president — politically if not legally — because it would contradict both his sworn testimony in the Jones lawsuit and his nationally televised statement, "I did not have sexual relations with that woman, Miss Lewinsky." Facing the prospect of a deal, Mr. Clinton's defenders are bracing to



Prince William confronts the media.

Newstand Prices

Bahrain	1,000 BD	Malta	55 c
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The Missiles of March / Two Weeks of High Tension in 1996

Face-Off Over Taiwan Led to a U.S.-China Strategic Partnership

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Thursday, March 7, 1996, in an elegant dining room overlooking the Potomac River, Defense Secretary William Perry delivered a threat — about as blunt as they come in contemporary diplomacy — to go to war.

Hours before, U.S. Air Force RC-135 reconnaissance craft and the U.S. cruiser Bunker Hill had monitored three Chinese M-9 ballistic missiles as they were rapid-fired from China's Huanan mountains toward Taiwan. They splashed down in the shipping lanes adjacent to Taiwan's two principal seaports.

Liu Huaqin, a senior Chinese national security official, found a grim-faced Mr. Perry waiting for him when he arrived at a scheduled dinner that evening in the State Department's eighth-floor Madison Room.

In what a participant called "a well-rehearsed minuet," Mr. Perry notified Mr. Liu that there would be "grave consequences" should Chinese weapons strike Taiwan — words not spoken to China since the countries established diplomatic ties, and universally understood as code for a military response. For emphasis, Secretary of State Warren Christopher and the National Security adviser, Anthony Lake, repeated the formula in turn.

Beijing and Washington had two weeks of extraordinary tension and uncertainty. Former officials now say they were far more worried than was known at the time.

But the crisis also marked a beginning. The morning after Mr. Perry threw down his gauntlet, Mr. Lake escorted Mr. Liu to a borrowed Virginia farm for an unusual day of talks. The two men, approximate counterparts, opened what would become a significant new channel of dialogue, supplanting the damaged relations between Mr. Christopher and his counterpart, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

As President Bill Clinton prepares to embark on the first American state visit to China this decade, Asia specialists in and out of the administration point to the events of March 1996 as a turning point — from escalating conflict to the "strategic partnership" that both governments now say they wish to construct.

That month marked the nadir of a relationship that had been poor even by the standards set since the 1989 blood-letting around Tiananmen Square. The lessons learned in the crisis resolved the president's ambivalence about the kind of ties he sought with China and set him firmly in pursuit of an "engagement" that brings him this month to Beijing.

The same lessons rippled forward to shape the agenda, the decisions and the choice of decision-makers in the Clinton foreign policy team — producing last fall's Washington summit meeting with President Jiang Zemin and conditioning even the terms for satellite launches in China that currently roll the administration in partisan debate.

David Rothkopf, who feuded over China with Mr. Christopher and his aides as deputy undersecretary of commerce, said the Taiwan crisis grew out of "an erratic, often frayed policy" marked by "a lot of confusion on China in the first term, particularly in the State Department."

By arranging for Mr. Lake's new channel to Mr. Liu, he said, "the two sides sat down and said, 'Wait a minute. This



The Associated Press

Defense Secretary William Perry and his Chinese counterpart, Chi Haotian, left, meeting amid calmer days nine months after the incidents of March 1996. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, backed Mr. Perry all the way in the confrontation with Beijing.



The New York Times

is no way to run one of the pivotal relationships on the planet Earth."

Among the most disturbing elements of the Taiwan Strait crisis were two Chinese allusions to nuclear weapons, one implicit and one more direct.

The exercise designated by the Chinese military as "Strait 961" was by many measures the most provocative ever staged in the Taiwan Strait, but some U.S. analysts saw special significance in China's use of the nuclear-capable M-9 missile. The M-9 batteries belonged to China's nuclear rocket force — the Second Artillery — and Chinese press accounts called attention to that fact.

What no one disclosed at the time was that one of the missiles passed almost directly over Taiwan's capital, Taipei, before landing 19 miles off the coast.

NOT LONG before the missile firings, in January, a former Clinton administration defense official had reported to Mr. Lake on a disquieting set of conversations he had held in Beijing. Charles Freeman Jr. was a China specialist who served as President Richard Nixon's interpreter in Beijing in 1972 and most recently as assistant secretary of defense. In arguments over Taiwan with top Chinese military officials — he declined, then and since, to name them — he said he had heard an implied nuclear threat against the United States.

"I said you'll get a military reaction from the United States" if China attacks Taiwan, Mr. Freeman recalled, "and they said, 'No, you won't. We've watched you in Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia, and you don't have the will.'"

Then, according to Mr. Freeman, a senior officer added: "In the 1950s, you three times threatened nuclear strikes on China, and you could do that because we couldn't hit back. Now we can. So you are not going to threaten us again because, in the end, you care a lot more about Los Angeles than Taipei."

Government analysts soon concluded that Mr. Freeman's interlocutor had been Lieutenant General Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of China's general staff, and classified cables detailing his remarks received uneasy attention at the U.S. Pacific Command, the Strategic Command, the Pentagon's Joint Staff and across the government's China bureaucracy. To some, it was a threat.

"If this was some sort of serious message, we had to

make it clear that we were returning it unopened," Mr. Lake recalled in an interview.

Friday, March 8, was a bitterly cold day in Washington, with nearly four inches of fresh snow and a wind chill below zero. That morning, Mr. Lake and Mr. Liu drove secretly to Middleburg, Virginia, and the country estate of Pamela Harriman, then ambassador to France.

It was an occasion for clearing the air, but that meant confronting differences directly. Mr. Lake, by his own account, made sure to find an occasion that day to raise the subject of Mr. Freeman's report.

"I remember leaning forward and telling him that not only were Americans insulted and the president insulted but I, at a personal level, had been insulted by threatening Los Angeles with nuclear weapons," Mr. Lake said. "He denied it. He said, 'It's not our policy.'"

Since the 1972 Shanghai Communiqué, U.S. policy had held that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. President Jimmy Carter, who established formal ties with Beijing in 1979, downgraded the ties with Taiwan to "unofficial" relations.

The Taiwanese president at the time, Lee Teng-hui, sought new diplomatic horizons by traveling abroad for what were described as golfing vacations. In early 1995, he asked to become the first Taiwanese head of government to visit the United States by applying for a visa to attend a reunion at his alma mater, Cornell University.

What followed, from the point of view of the three capitals, was a sequence of diplomatic double-crosses.

The Clinton administration told Mr. Lee he could not come, and Mr. Christopher assured Mr. Qian at a United Nations meeting on April 17 that it was the administration's "fundamental policy" to refuse the visa. But he also told Mr. Qian that the administration had been "unable to persuade Congress of the wisdom of our position."

On May 3, after a \$5 million lobbying campaign by Taiwan, the House of Representatives voted 395 to 0 to demand a visa for Mr. Lee. Six days later, the Senate followed suit, 97 to 1. Mr. Lake and Mr. Christopher feared that Congress would amend the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 to force the government's hand if it did not comply. The administration reversed itself on May 22.

"Christopher's credibility with the Chinese, at that moment, was over," Mr. Rothkopf said.

China commenced its military reaction on July 21, firing

two missiles a day for three days into an impact zone nearly 100 miles north of Taiwan.

The Clinton administration made no protest. Some officials thought, according to one, that the government should "let Lee take his licks for trying Congress" on the visa vote.

The year 1996 began with trouble on every front. U.S. intelligence discovered the sale of \$70,000 in Chinese ring magnets to Pakistan for use in enriching uranium to weapons grade. A deadline neared for \$3 billion in retaliatory sanctions for — brazen Chinese piracy of U.S. compact discs and laser discs. The annual UN Human Rights Commission debate in Geneva promised fireworks. Most of all, the Chinese were obviously not finished with Taiwan. The island, which Beijing regarded as a renegade province, had scheduled its first direct election for president on March 23.

The Office of Naval Intelligence reported that China began shifting missiles, heavy equipment and several brigades — about 10,000 troops — to Fujian Province on the coast on Feb. 4. Alarmed this time, the government dispatched Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff to warn his counterpart, Li Zhaoxing, against aggression. Mr. Tarnoff read aloud from the Taiwan Relations Act, which directs the White House to "maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force" against the island.

When word came of the missile firings on March 7, U.S. intelligence immediately recognized them as a major escalation. The exercise was scheduled to go on until March 25, with a start as provocative as this one it was not clear where they would stop.

At the Pentagon, General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said at a briefing that a military exercise had just commenced the first of several phases. Submarines, destroyers and Russian-built Su-27 strike fighters were preparing for an air-and-sea superiority campaign near Dongshan and Nansha Islands in the southern strait. Amphibious forces had gathered, finally, for an assault to secure a beachhead on Hainan Island, selected according to naval intelligence "because of the similarity of the topography there with that of Taiwan."

It was plainly a huge effort at intimidation, but was it more? General Shalikashvili felt safe in ruling out a full-scale invasion of Taiwan. China simply lacked the sealift resources, especially amphibious ships. Military planners dismissed the scenario as the "million man swim."

But nothing else seemed as certain. Mr. Perry argued for taking firm action to warn China, and Mr. Clinton authorized the largest gathering of naval firepower in the region since the Qemo and Masu crises of 1958.

In Honolulu, Admiral Joseph Prueher ordered his U.S. Pacific Command to form a "crisis action team" to coordinate intelligence and air-and-sea operations around the clock. Chinese public rhetoric became as warlike as any heard in decades, including vows to "bury" the Americans if it came to a fight.

There is no such thing as an illegitimate child," Mr. Estrada was quoted by the report as saying.

Mr. Estrada, who assumes office on June 30, married a doctor who left him in the late 1960s reportedly because of the other women in his life and his flamboyant movie actor's life. She took their three children to the United States with her.

He has admitted to having numerous illegitimate children but will not disclose the total, and has said none of them would accuse him of being a deadbeat father.

Mr. Estrada later reconciled with his wife Luisa in 1987, shortly before he won a Senate seat.

Aside from his wife, the other women in Mr. Estrada's life include three movie actresses, a film director's daughter and a former student 20 years his junior.

The Presidential Security Group will provide the homes of Mr. Estrada's other families night security befitting a presidential family. The families live near Mr. Estrada's home.

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U.S. Describes Wartime Role of Neutral Nations

By James Risen
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ever since the current uproar erupted over the fate of looted Nazi gold, the role that Switzerland played in helping to finance Hitler's war machine has been the focus of debate.

But as investigators in the United States and other countries have scoured archives of World War II for clues, they have repeatedly stumbled over evidence raising broader questions about the nature of neutrality during the war.

Those questions have now come to the fore in a State Department report that takes a broad look at the role played by all of the major neutral countries in aiding Nazi Germany.

The report, which looks at Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Portugal and Argentina, in addition to Switzerland, highlights the degree to which each country created its own definition of neutrality to survive and to prosper at a time when all the old rules had been thrown to the wind.

"Our report indicates the complexity of the notion of neutrality," said Stuart Eizenstat, undersec-

tary of state for economic, business and agricultural affairs, who coordinated the State Department research effort.

The standards for acceptable behavior by belligerents and neutral countries had been part of the European tradition for hundreds of years. But they offered little guidance to countries facing the blitzkrieg, legal scholars and historians said.

"The rules in place were designed for wars that were not crusades," said Detlev Vagts, an expert on international law at Harvard Law School. "The rules were designed for much smaller wars."

Gordon Craig, a leading scholar of German history and professor emeritus at Stanford University, said: "When you come right down to it, what standards could be applied to the neutrals during that war? It was very difficult to be a small nation in a Europe dominated by Hitler."

And so those legal guidelines that did exist were often simply discarded, or consistently violated, by many of the neutrals. "It is clear that these countries were committing unilateral acts even by the standards of the times," Mr. Eizenstat said.

Sweden was among the most aggressive in stretching the meaning of neutrality throughout the war, the report found. Surrounded by German forces in Norway, Denmark and Finland, Sweden was vulnerable throughout the first few years of the war to German intimidation.

The Swedes allowed German troops to cross their neutral territory to join the German invasion of the Soviet Union, and also allowed 250,000 German troops to use the Swedish railroad system to travel between occupied Norway and Germany. The Swedish Navy provided escort service for German military supply ships, while Swedish industry helped the Germans make up for the losses suffered in their critical ball-bearing industry from Allied bombing raids.

Spain went even further, creating a new international status by declaring that it was a "nonbelligerent," rather than a neutral.

Francisco Franco's fascist regime intended the claim of nonbelligerence to signal that it was leaning Hitler's way but was not willing to give up the benefits of staying on the sidelines. Yet even without officially

joining the Axis, Spain provided as many as 40,000 troops, supposedly volunteers, to fight on the Russian front alongside the Germans.

Spain also remained an important German source of wolfram ore, a mineral used in making tungsten, a very hard metal critical to the German industrial base, the report says.

The State Department report is most critical of the neutrals for their refusal to give up their trade and financial relationships with the Nazis late in the war, when Germany had long since lost its ability to threaten or intimidate. In many cases, the neutrals kept trading with the Germans until the end. "The war could have been shortened by months or years if the neutrals had cut back on their trade with Germany by 1943," Mr. Eizenstat said.

What is more, the neutrals were reluctant after the war to give in to Allied demands to return looted gold they had received from Germany.

Still, the State Department report is being criticized for adding little to the historical record. Critics say it is nothing more than a diplomatic effort

to divert attention from Switzerland's role in aiding the Nazis by showing that other countries did, too.

"If you are working at State, you want to not be seen as aiming all your arrows at Switzerland," said Sidney Zabludoff, an international economist who has written a study on Nazi gold sponsored by the World Jewish Congress. "I think because the report tried to be diplomatic and deal with a number of issues about neutral countries, it lost its focus."

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Paul J. Richards/Agence France-Presse

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TRAVEL UPDATE

More Woes for Travelers in Greece

ATHENS (AP) — Strikes caused major delays Sunday for air travelers across Greece, and the country braced for eight-hour work stoppages Monday and Tuesday by rail workers who will also hold a 24-hour strike Wednesday.

A strike by civil aviation engineers caused flight delays of up to six hours. The 48-hour strike was to end at midnight Sunday, but the engineers threatened to strike again in August. Olympic Airways canceled 10 domestic and international flights over the weekend because of a work-to-rule protest by flight attendants.

World Cup Slump at Paris Hotels

PARIS (Bloomberg) — The number of people staying in Paris hotels is expected to be lower this June than last year, with the World Cup apparently deterring more people than it is attracting. The Paris Tourism Office says there will be 5 to 10 percent fewer visitors during the June 10 to July 12 soccer finals. There were 1.2 million in that period last year, and 70 percent of rooms were taken. Hotels now are about 60 percent full most nights.

Full train service was expected by Monday in Poland, after engineers ended a four-day strike. (AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Colombia, Croatia.

TUESDAY: Estonia, Iran.

WEDNESDAY: Estonia.

THURSDAY: Bhutan.

FRIDAY: Bahrain, Bhutan.

SATURDAY: Djibouti.

SUNDAY: Ukraine.

Sources: J. P. Morgan, Bloomberg, Reuters

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WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



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North America

thunderstorms. Very hot and steamy in Texas and the Gulf Coast states and in the Florida peninsula.	Today and tomorrow, then a heavy rain and thunderstorms likely Thursday. Heavy rain is likely in the Southeast. A cold front from the Northeast will sweep across the central and northern parts of the Great Lakes region.	Will be hot and dry with a few clouds. A cold front will sweep through Thursday, but showers are likely from Kansas to the southeast tip of Florida. A cold front will be humid in Seoul, but a thunderstorm Thursday. Tokyo will be warm and sunny with some sunsh-
WGS, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. 01/19/96 http://www.accuweather.com		

North America									
City	Today		Tomorrow		City	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low		High	Low	High	Low
Albuquerque	106/1	54/8	PC	PC	Albuquerque	104/4	10/5	PC	PC
Albany	34/50	24/30	35/45	24/30	Albany	27/40	17/6	27/40	17/6
Anchorage	45/55	35/45	46/56	36/46	Anchorage	46/56	36/46	47/57	37/47
Atlanta	75/85	65/75	76/86	66/76	Atlanta	76/86	66/76	77/87	67/77
Boston	31/48	18/24	31/48	18/24	Boston	30/36	22/31	30/36	22/31
Chicago	39/102	24/75	31/78	21/72	Chicago	30/36	22/31	30/36	22/31
Denver	56/78	32/42	56/78	32/42	Denver	56/78	32/42	56/78	32/42
Detroit	32/49	14/28	32/49	14/28	Detroit	32/49	14/28	32/49	14/28
Houston	82/90	68/78	82/90	68/78	Houston	82/90	68/78	82/90	68/78
Los Angeles	59/77	37/53	59/77	37/53	Los Angeles	59/77	37/53	59/77	37/53
Madison	73/80	61/61	73/80	61/61	Madison	73/80	61/61	73/80	61/61
Manila	32/47	24/25	32/47	24/25	Manila	32/47	24/25	32/47	24/25

THE AMERICAS

Colombia to Test Herbicide on Coca

But U.S. Maker Warns of Side Effects

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Bowing to demands from Washington, the Colombian government has agreed to test a granular herbicide to kill coca crops, despite public warnings from the chemical's American manufacturer against its use in Colombia.

In the United States, the herbicide, tebuthiuron, is used mostly to control weeds on railroad beds and under high-voltage lines far away from food crops and people.

The Environmental Protection Agency requires a warning label on the chemical that says it could contaminate ground water, a side effect that Colombian environmental officials fear could prevent peasants from growing food where coca once grew.

U.S. officials have decided to concentrate more heavily on treating illegal drug crops with chemicals, particularly in parts of southern Colombia under the control of leftist guerrillas. Those guerrillas have fired on aircraft attempting to spray herbicides on coca crops.

American and Colombian police officials say that a granular herbicide will be more effective in the battle to control drugs. For four years, they have used a liquid toxin, glyphosate, that has destroyed only 30 percent of the plants sprayed. Despite the effort, the amount of coca in Colombia has yet to decline, because eradication has prompted farmers to move and plant coca elsewhere. Last year, Colombia became the world's leading coca grower.

American and Colombian authorities also contend that tebuthiuron offers greater protection from gunfire for pilots, who must now fly low to fumigate in the early morning hours, when winds are calm and temperatures are lower. Tebuthiuron pellets can be dropped from higher altitudes in virtually any weather.

Washington has lobbied Andean governments to accept tebuthiuron for more than a decade, even though the chemical's manufacturer, Dow AgroSciences, a subsidiary of Dow Chemical Co., strongly opposes its use in Colombia.

"Tebuthiuron is not labeled for use on any crops in Colombia, and it is our desire that the product not be used for coca eradication as well," the company said in a statement.

Tebuthiuron granules, sold commercially as Spike 20P, should be used "carefully and in controlled situations," Dow cautioned, because "it can be very risky in situations where terrain has slopes, rainfall is significant, desirable plants are nearby and application is made under less than ideal circumstances." The warning is a rough description of con-



COLOMBIANS GO TO POLLS — Andres Pastrana, the Conservative Party presidential candidate, voting in Bogota on Sunday. Mr. Pastrana faces Horacio Serpa of the Liberal Party in a runoff for the presidency.

ditions in Colombia's coca growing regions. Dow, which faced years of lawsuits and public protest over the use of its Agent Orange defoliant during the Vietnam war, said that if approached, it would refuse to sell tebuthiuron for use in Colombia. But U.S. officials note Dow's patent on the chemical has expired, allowing others to make it legally.

Critics in Colombia, including Eduardo Verano, the nation's environmental minister, say the health effects of tebuthiuron on farming areas are unknown, and its use will only increase deforestation by pushing coca growers deeper into forest.

The American ambassador to Colombia, Curtis Kamman, said, "For a net environmental positive effect, getting rid of coca is the best course for Colombia."

Dr. Spock's Disputed 'Vegan' Legacy

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin Spock, arguably the most influential pediatrician of all time, has left children and their parents with a surprising and rather demanding legacy: advice that they stick to a vegetarian diet devoid of all dairy products after the age of 2.

In the seventh edition of his world-famous book, "Baby and Child Care," issued last month by Pocket Books just weeks after Dr. Spock's death at age 94, he recommends an approach to childhood nutrition that many experts, including his co-author, Dr. Steven Parker, consider too extreme and likely to result in nutritional deficiencies unless it is carefully planned and executed.

"We now know that there are harmful effects of a meaty diet," the book says. "Children can get plenty of protein and iron from vegetables, beans and other plant foods that avoid the fat and cholesterol that are in animal products." As for dairy foods, Dr. Spock says, "I no longer recommend dairy products after the age of 2 years. Other calcium sources offer many advantages that dairy products do not have."

Given the influence of the book, pediatricians and nutritionists have reacted with concern to Dr. Spock's new recommendations to raise children on an all-plant, so-called vegan diet. Throughout its 52-year history, "Baby and Child Care" has been the second-best selling book next to the Bible. Overall, parents continue to rely heavily on Dr. Spock as an authoritative guide to raising children.

Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, a pediatrician specializing in child behavior at Boston City Hospital and a longtime admirer and friend of Dr. Spock, called his new recommendations "absolutely insane."

"I don't agree with them at all," he said. "A vegetarian diet doesn't make any sense. Meat is an excellent source of the iron and protein children need, and to take milk away from children — I think that's really dangerous. Milk is needed for calcium and vitamin D."

Experts expressed concern about the ability of small children to consume calories and fat to sustain normal growth on an all-plant diet, as well as the diet's adequacy in supplying recommended amounts of such essential nutrients as calcium, riboflavin, vitamin D, iron and zinc and possibly even protein. They

also said that having to follow a vegetarian diet free of dairy products could place undue social pressures on children, few of whom like to be different from their friends.

"Raising children on an all-plant diet can be done, but it would be like climbing Mount Everest," said Dr. Michael Georgiess, professor of pediatrics and child development at the University of Minnesota. "It would take an incredible amount of planning and balancing of nutrients."

Dr. Georgiess, who wrote the chapter on vegetarian diets in the American Academy of Pediatrics nutrition handbook, said that a strictly vegetarian diet "involves very significant risks. It would probably provide only about 60 percent of a small child's calorie needs and maybe the same proportion of protein and would require supplementation with vitamin D, calcium, iron and zinc."

Starting with the first edition of his landmark book in 1946, Dr. Spock always included meat and milk products as part of a child's recommended diet. Dr. Spock's revisions of what had been

his most recent nutritional advice — to include small amounts of lean animal foods in children's diets — stemmed from a switch he himself made to an all-plant diet in 1991, following a series of illnesses that left him weak and unable to walk unaided. His wife, Mary Morgan, said his health rebounded after he made the dietary change. He lost 50 pounds (22.7 kilograms), regained his ability to walk and became healthier overall and more energetic, she said.

"It enabled him to revise his book before he died, which was his most important goal," she said.

Dr. Neal Barnard, president of the Physicians for Responsible Medicine, a Washington-based organization that advocates strict vegetarian diets for everyone, said he had drafted the section on nutrition in the new edition of Dr. Spock's book, but that Dr. Spock had edited it to give it "his personal touch."

Ms. Morgan said, "Ben had a hand in every part of the book" and that he was "very committed" to the diet.

"It is not difficult at all to get complete nutrition on a vegan diet if it is supplemented with Vitamin D and B-12," Dr. Barnard said. He said diet-related problems like obesity and atherosclerosis begin in childhood and added, "today's kids are in worse health than ever before."

But Dr. Parker, the book's co-author and an expert in behavioral pediatrics at Boston Medical Center, objected to the stringency of the dietary advice and suggested that parents at least be offered two alternatives. But Dr. Spock rejected this idea, stating in a letter to Dr. Parker that he wanted his book to be "in the forefront" of the growing awareness of the link between animal foods and disease.

As for dairy products, Dr. Spock wrote that some children are allergic to cow's milk and others have trouble digesting it.

POLITICAL NOTES

House Majority Backs Campaign Reform Bill

WASHINGTON — A majority of the House, including 65 Republicans, has voted to protect a bipartisan campaign finance bill from a Republican leadership effort to water it down by amendment.

The vote, 254 to 155, put Representatives Christopher Shays, Republican of Connecticut, and Martin Meehan, Democrat of Massachusetts, over only the first of many hurdles they will have to cross as they try to prevail in a free-for-all debate on campaign finance that is expected to last until August.

It indicated that a larger than expected number of Republicans are likely to break with Newt Gingrich, the speaker, and ultimately vote for their bill to overhaul the law governing campaign contributions and help shepherd it to passage.

The Shays-Meehan measure — and a companion bill in the Senate — have been fiercely opposed by top Republicans, who see it as an effort to cut into their party's traditional fund-raising advantage. It would effectively ban the large unregulated contributions to political parties that were at the heart of the 1996 campaign finance abuses and also curb independent advertising by interest groups. (NYT)

IRS Measure Advances

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the two congressional tax-writing committees have reached agreement on major portions of a bill that would fundamentally overhaul the Internal Revenue Service and strengthen taxpayers' rights in dealing with the agency.

The agreement retreats somewhat from costly positions taken by the Senate earlier,

and is expected to cost several billion dollars less than the \$18.3 billion 10-year cost of the Senate bill.

The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, William Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, said the measure would be "the most comprehensive reform" of the IRS.

Bill Archer, Republican of Texas, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said decisions were not revenue-driven and in any case the "revenue loss was incidental" because the bill halts collection of money "we should not have been collecting in the first place." (WP)

Chung Divulges Names

WASHINGTON — Johnny Chung, a former fund-raiser for the Democrats turned federal witness, has named several Democratic Party officials whose aggressive encouragement, his lawyer says, may have caused him to step over the line.

Mr. Chung has given detailed briefings about his conversations with party officials to federal investigators, his lawyer, Brian Sun, confirmed in an interview. Mr. Sun did not say who the officials were.

Mr. Chung has given federal investigators what Republicans said was the first hard evidence that China had planned to influence the 1996 presidential election. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, saying that Republicans will seek at least \$4 billion in emergency spending to solve the millennium computer problem: "We believe that the Year 2000 computer problem is a lot bigger problem than the president and the administration has admitted. For all their talk about the Information Superhighway, Al Gore is presiding over a large wreck on Jan. 1, 2000." (AP)

Away From Politics

• Meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (USA) passed a resolution calling on the denomination's 2.6 million members to take steps toward removing handguns and assault weapons from their homes. (NYT)

• With record heat and a prolonged drought, Florida has battled 137 wildfires that in three weeks have burned across more than 49,000 acres in 34 counties and injured at least 14 people. President Bill Clinton declared the entire state a disaster area. (NYT)

• One of the longest and nastiest family disputes has ended as a jury in Topeka, Kansas, blocked efforts by William Koch, of Koch Industries, one of the richest men in America, to get \$2 billion from two of his brothers who he said cheated in a business deal. (NYT)

• Calling it too expensive, some of the biggest U.S. health insurers have decided not to pay for Viagra, the male impotence drug, under prescription drug plans. (NYT)

• \$1.1 million was paid for a gold Patek Philippe wristwatch at an auction in New York. Only three of its kind were made. It was believed to be a record U.S. price. (NYT)

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Russian Tycoons Unite In Bid to Bolster Ruble

Business Leaders Agree on Shadow Cabinet

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's powerful business tycoons, after a year of bitter conflict to gain riches and property, have set aside their differences and offered to form what would in effect be a shadow cabinet for the beleaguered Russian government.

The hope is to avert devaluation of the ruble.

At a forest retreat here once favored by Stalin, the magnates gathered twice in recent days to meet with Prime Minister Sergei Kiriyenko. Only a few weeks ago, the new prime minister was promising to keep his distance from the business tycoons, who are looked upon as a Russian financial oligarchy.

At the most recent meeting, held Thursday evening, the economic potentates presented Mr. Kiriyenko with a plan to create a council to help him cope with the crisis.

They would pay the salaries of the council's staff members and would sit on the council, along with some of the government's top economic policy-makers.

A newspaper editor, Mikhail Berger, whose paper is owned by one of the tycoons, Vladimir Gusinsky, said the powerful figures risked becoming a "third government," after the branches under President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Kiriyenko.

The plan drew a receptive nod from Mr. Kiriyenko, but Mr. Yeltsin has not yet indicated whether he would approve it.

A similar operation was established by seven of the businessmen in 1996 to engineer President Yeltsin's re-election campaign to win over the Communist Party leader, Gennadi Zyuganov. They spent many millions to set up a staff, then headed by Anatoli Chubais, to supervise the Yeltsin campaign.

Mr. Chubais, who for six years has been the lightning rod in Russia for a controversy over liberal economic reforms, has been recruited again, this time as Mr. Yeltsin's envoy to international financial institutions.

But Mr. Chubais has also sought to join the oligarchs' club, as chief executive of Unified Energy Systems, the electricity monopoly.

The financiers benefited handsomely from the sell-off of state property in the last few years, and critics say the Russian economic leaders are already too

close to the seat of power. But the latest financial turmoil appears to be sufficiently worrisome that much of last year's debate about robber-baron capitalism, and the marriage of politics and money, has been muted in recent weeks.

At the center of concern is the prospect of a devaluation of the ruble.

Mr. Yeltsin and his government have steadfastly insisted they will not devalue the currency, and they appealed to the international financial community for \$10 billion to \$15 billion to help bolster Russia's depleted reserves.

"We are still on our feet," Mr. Yeltsin said at week's end during a visit to the Kostroma region. "The ruble is holding out, but it is at its limit."

Part of the pressure on the ruble is the flight of investors from Russia and other emerging markets after the Asian financial crisis began in October. The lack of investor confidence has forced the government to offer ever-higher interest rates on short-term debt and has blown a huge hole in Russia's already tattered public finances.

Russia flirted with the idea of an international bailout, but Mr. Chubais then made an appeal. A high-level delegation from the International Monetary Fund is due in Russia shortly.

The chief fears about devaluation are that it would lead to panic, hyperinflation, a return to uncontrolled fiscal and monetary policy and a collapse of the Russian banking system.

The ruble is now set at about six to the dollar, and some analysts have said it is inevitably headed for a 30 to 40 percent devaluation.

It would help exporters, especially Russia's beleaguered oil companies. Four of the current group of 11 business leaders — Vagit Alekperov of Lukoil; Mikhail Khodorkovsky of Rosprom-Yukos; Rem Vyakhirev of Gazprom; and Vladimir Bogdanov of Surgutneftegaz — are primarily in the oil and gas business.

The group also includes Mr. Chubais. Mr. Gusinsky, who is head of Media-MOST; Alexander Smolensky of SBS-Agro, a banking group; Boris Berezovsky, an auto, airline, oil and media magnate who is also executive secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States; Mikhail Friedman of Alfa Group, a banking and industrial conglomerate; Vladimir Potanin, head of the Interros group; and Vitali Malkin of the Russian Credit Bank.



One of many cars damaged in Moscow when hundreds of trees were uprooted by wind.

6 Die as Wild Storm Batters Moscow

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Hurricane-force winds knocked down hundreds of trees and toppled billboards and kiosks during a brief, violent storm during the night that left six city residents dead.

The unusually violent winds followed a week of hot weather in Moscow, and no one could remember the last time such a storm raked the city.

Some of the fallen trees were decades old. The botanical face of the city was changed in the space of half an hour.

Police and army crews rushed to clear the debris. As they worked in city parks, they un-

covered at least two bodies crushed by trees. Reports said that other victims were electrocuted by fallen power lines and flying debris.

Trees inside and along the red walls of the Kremlin snapped in two. Along Novy Arbat boulevard, a major commercial thoroughfare, giant signs commemorating last year's 850th anniversary of the city crushed outdoor cafes.

"The damage is huge and it will take more than a day or two to return to normal," a statement from city hall said.

In the aftermath of the disaster, Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, played a populist card. He said the city would pay to repair the damage done to automobiles owned by poor people. "The rich can repair their own cars," he told Interfax news service.

Ethnic Clashes Spread Across Kosovo

Agence France-Press

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — A Serb was killed Sunday during clashes in Kosovo, and both Serbian and Albanian sources reported outbreaks of shooting in various parts of the tense province.

Oliver Zajic, 18, died of wounds after fighting between Albanians and Serbs in the center of Kosovo, near Klinja, the Serbian Information Center said here.

Earlier Sunday, the center reported that armed Albanians had attacked Serbs' houses and a police station.

Two attacks Saturday targeted houses of Serbs in the central village of Jelovac and a police station

in the village of Rudnik, the Serbs' information service said.

On Sunday morning, a group of Albanians with guns attacked villages in the central region around Kijevo, where about 60 Serbian families live, the center added.

It did not report casualties in these attacks, but it noted that two Serbs were missing after the attack in Jelovac.

Albanian sources said clashes were continuing Sunday in the west and south of the province, which is torn by conflict between Serbian security troops and ethnic Albanians seeking to win independence for Kosovo.

Pontiff Rebukes Austrian Bishops

Compiled by the Staff from Dispatches

VIENNA — Pope John Paul II fired parting shots Sunday at his quarreling Austrian bishops, but steered clear of directly addressing a sex scandal and dampened any hopes he would change his positions on church policy.

The country's primate, Cardinal Christoph Schoenborn, acknowledged that the conflicts buffeting the Austrian church "have caused some people to lose confidence in the Pope and the bishops."

"All this calls for a change of ways, forgiveness, reconciliation and renewal," Cardinal Schoenborn said in welcoming the Pope at his final Mass in Austria.

A smaller-than-expected crowd of about 50,000 people turned out in the Heldenplatz, or Heroes' Square.

John Paul beatified three people, including a nun, Sister Restituta Kafka, who was arrested by the Gestapo for putting up crosses in a hospital.

She was beatified in 1943. Beatification is the last step before possible sainthood.

The three-day visit, John Paul's third to Austria, was aimed at calming the waters in this traditional Catholic bastion that has been rocked by accusations that a cardinal sexually abused young boys, divisions among bishops and demands for reform signed by a half-million Austrians.

John Paul issued his verdict in a private meeting of Austrian bishops following Sunday's Mass. The Vatican released the text.

"A bishop by himself does not realize the project of Christ," the Pope said in a clear reference to Bishop Kurt Krenn, a conservative who has angered many by his staunch support for Cardinal Hans Hermann Groer. The cardinal was forced by the Vatican to relinquish his duties following accusations of pedophilia.

The Pope also scolded the bishops for going public with their conflicts, saying that "like every house that has special rooms that are not open to all guests," the church, too, needs "rooms for talks that require privacy."

In his only possible reference during the trip to the Groer case, the Pope said he knew his bishops had been "put through trials of various types" and that they were "particularly present" in his prayers.

The Pope made no mention of demands that the Vatican drop its celibacy requirement for priests and allow women into the priesthood.

Speaking Saturday to a group of Austrian officials and dignitaries that included former President Kurt Waldheim, the pontiff said that European Christians had a moral obligation to fully reconcile with the Jews.

"We cannot forget that the history of Europe is tightly entwined with the history of the people from whence came our Lord, Jesus," the Pope said. "Unspeaking suffering was inflicted on the Jewish people in Europe, and we cannot affirm that all the roots of this injustice have been eradicated. Reconciliation with the Jews is one of the most fundamental duties of Christians in Europe."

As he did with all the other guests, the Pope afterward shook Mr. Waldheim's hand and said a few words.

Historians and researchers have accused Mr. Waldheim, 79, of complicity in war crimes in the Balkans while he served as an officer in the German Army during World War II. Mr. Waldheim denies the accusations. (AP, NYT)

BRIEFLY

Prodi Faces Test on NATO Vote

ROME — Italy's lower house of Parliament starts a debate Monday on NATO enlargement with the government haunted by the prospect its fragile majority could crumble when the issue is put to a vote.

Prime Minister Romano Prodi had been relying on centrists to approve the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's eastward expansion after the hard-left Communist Refoundation, which ensures the government's lower house majority, said it was determined to vote against.

But the new centrist UDR bloc, led by former President Francesco Cossiga and composed of former opposition members, is now warning that its support for the admission of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic is not a fait accompli.

"Our 'yes' on the NATO vote cannot be taken for granted," a UDR official, Clemente Mastella, said Sunday, turning on its head the UDR's assertion earlier this month that it would vote for ratification of the treaty to let the three countries into NATO. (Reuters)

Officials Die in Grozny Shooting

GROZNY, Russia — The security chief of Russia's breakaway region of Chechnya and the chief of staff of a splinter group were killed in the capital Grozny in mysterious circumstances Sunday, news agencies reported.

Itar-Tass news agency quoted the Chechen Interior Ministry as saying that Lechi Khutiygov and Valcha Dzhabarov, a commander of forces loyal to the maverick field commander, Salaman Radnyev, had been shot dead in central Grozny "while executing their duties."

Interfax news agency carried a similar story sourced to the spokesman of the Chechen president, Aslan Maskhadov. Neither of the agencies gave any details.

Earlier Sunday, Mr. Radnyev, who advocates a tougher line than Mr. Maskhadov in dealing with Moscow, publicly accused him of involvement in the death of former Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, who died in a Russian rocket attack in 1996.

Mr. Radnyev, whose own television station was switched off by Mr. Maskhadov last week, took several hundreds of his armed supporters to central Grozny demanding air time on the government-controlled channel. (Reuters)

300 Neo-Nazis In Jobs Protest

BERLIN — With the anti-foreigner slogan "Jobs for Germans first," about 300 neo-Nazis rallied against unemployment at a housing project in eastern Berlin.

Police reported no violence in the protest in the Hellersdorf neighborhood Saturday by the extreme-right National Democratic Party of Germany. About 200 leftists gathered in Hellersdorf as well in a counterdemonstration. (AP)

For the Record

Several Parliamentary members of the Greens, a key part of the center-left challenge to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, urged their leader, Jürgen Trittin, to resign Sunday for jeopardizing the party's election chances with an outspoken attack on the army. (Reuters)

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THE INTERMARKET
Starts
on Page 4

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Get Moving, Japan

International financial officials have been meeting in Tokyo with a sense of urgency that was lacking for most of this decade as Japan refused to deal with its banking crisis. Now Japan has promised prompt action, and has earmarked money to do the job. What is unclear is whether the Japanese authorities are able to act decisively.

Action is essential because Japan is in the midst of a severe credit crunch as shaky banks try to avoid new losses by avoiding almost all loans. That has put a stranglehold on the economy, deepening Japan's recession and making the bad-loan problem even more severe.

It is hard to imagine a worse time for Japan to be in recession. The problems of developing countries in Asia remain severe, and are hurting others.

Asian countries, unable to afford things, have slashed their imports, and American exports are falling. The developing countries, confronted with their own weak banks and debt-ridden companies, will have a hard enough time recovering even if Japan does get moving and resume buying their products. Without a Japanese recovery, it is easy to understand why World

Bank officials have started talking about an Asian depression.

Intervention by Tokyo and Washington to support the yen set off rallies in financial markets around the world last week, but they quickly faded as investors looked for action, not words. Japan needs to determine which banks are insolvent and close them, while protecting depositors.

At the same time, it needs to bail out the remaining institutions that can make it with help. Then those banks can start lending again and, with the help of an aggressive package of government spending and tax cuts, Japan's economy can recover.

Unfortunately, work on sorting out which banks should be saved seems to have not yet begun. It is up to foreign officials to persuade Japanese officials to live up to their pledge, and to offer them all the assistance they need.

There is no guarantee that the rest of Asia will recover soon even if Japan starts growing again and keeps its currency from collapsing. But the chances of that happening will be far greater if Japan deals with its problems decisively and quickly.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Still Stalling in Iraq

News reports that Iraq and United Nations inspectors had agreed on a two-month "road map" toward compliance on weapons inspections prompted some optimism that a standoff which has lasted as long as this decade might be nearing an end. That, at least, was the impression that Iraqi officials were eager to convey — that soon there would be no conceivable pretext for the United Nations to continue its sanctions against Iraq.

But a more detailed report from the chief United Nations weapons inspector, the Australian diplomat Richard Butler, then revealed a more familiar and discouraging story: that Iraq remains far from compliance.

After invading Kuwait and being defeated in a subsequent war by a U.S.-led alliance, Iraq promised, as a condition of cease-fire, to rid itself of all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Instead of fulfilling that promise, however, the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein has compiled a record of deceit and obfuscation in his attempt to hold on to as much of his arsenal as possible.

Iraq's pattern has been to deny possession of any weapons of mass destruction until caught, then to admit to only as much as the United Nations' dogged inspectors have uncovered — and swear that this time it is really telling the truth.

Ambassador Butler went to Baghdad most recently in hopes of putting an end to this cat-and-mouse game.

The whole point is not for Iraq to see how much it can get away with, he said; it has an affirmative obligation to reveal the location of all remaining weapons components and the documents to prove what has been destroyed. Mr. Butler's road map showed that if Iraq cooperated, the whole process could be completed quickly.

Iraq seems to have fastened onto the "quickly" but not the part about cooperation. Mr. Butler said Iraq agreed to provide information on some weapons but not on others. He encountered a stone wall, for example, on the question of biological weapons. But Iraq cannot be allowed to pick and choose its areas of cooperation.

The next Security Council review of Iraq's compliance, or lack thereof, is scheduled for October. Iraq will push hard to be declared in the clear, and some countries, more concerned with commercial prospects than with global safety or UN credibility, can be expected to offer support.

Much will be made of Iraqi civilians suffering as a result of sanctions. But their hardship results more from Saddam Hussein's refusal to take full advantage of UN humanitarian loopholes, not to mention his lavish spending on palaces, than from UN policy itself. And, as has been true from the start, the sanctions could be lifted in no time if Saddam Hussein would just come clean.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nanny Should Hush

Louise Woodward, freed after an appeals court upheld her manslaughter conviction in the death of 8-month-old Matthew Eappen, arrived home in England on Thursday and in her first public utterance complained that she had not received a fair trial. Blaming "atrocious pretrial publicity," she called on "the medical community" to clear her of any involvement in the baby's death.

Grant that this is a very young woman talking, one who has been through an ordeal, far from home. Grant, too, that she has a right to maintain her innocence. That granted, it would still be a travesty to accept her valuation of herself as the victim in this sad affair, or to remember it as a tragedy that befell her rather than the Eappen family — not to mention the baby, whose death a jury, a judge and an appeals court all agreed she caused.

That realization seemed reflected in the British press's mixed reaction to her return and in the muted behavior of once fervid admirers in her home village of Elton. In sharp contrast to their champagne-cork-popping revelry when the murder conviction was set aside, they declined to turn out for her return or to say anything too enthusiastic to the press. "We've not forgotten that a baby died," said the proprietor of the bar where celebratory footage was filmed last fall.

Far from suffering unfairly, Miss Woodward might plausibly be said to have received extraordinary leniency from the American courts.

When a jury convicted her of second-degree murder, her lawyers begged the judge to reverse the effects of their own bold gamble of insisting that the jury choose between that and outright acquittal. When the judge granted that request, he reduced the conviction to manslaughter and, to national astonishment and no little attack, assigned a sentence of 279 days, or time served, well below the recommended minimum for the charge. Her luck held through the appeal to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, which, while upholding the conviction, declined to lengthen the sentence and noted that the judge's error, in allowing the lawyers' murder-or-nothing gambit, should not harm the defendant.

Miss Woodward has insisted that she has no intention of selling her story. The Eappens, nonetheless, have filed a probably unenforceable wrongful death suit against her in Massachusetts, saying they don't want her getting rich off their tragedy.

Both her neighbors and her defense lawyer, Barry Scheck, agree that she should try to put the events of the past year behind her, "not obsess" and get on with her life. Launching a new public relations campaign to reclaim her innocence will not do that — not for her, not for the Eappens or for the millions whose fears and ambivalences about child care the trial brought uppermost. Some expression of responsibility, even remorse, would be a more graceful end to this sorry story.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Revive the Drive Against Nuclear Weapons Now

By David Andrews and Lena Hjeltn-Wallen

The writers are the Irish and Swedish foreign ministers.

STOCKHOLM — After a decade of great promise in the field of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, the specter of nuclear weapons is again at the center of attention. The nuclear disarmament process now urgently needs a new and forceful impetus.

This is why we, together with the foreign ministers of Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia and South Africa, have addressed ourselves in a joint ministerial declaration to the nuclear weapon states and to India, Israel and Pakistan.

The international community can no longer remain complacent at the reluctance of these states to make a clear commitment to the speedy, final and total elimination of their nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon capability. Our declaration urges them to make that commitment now.

India and Pakistan must immediately put an end to their test explosions, which run counter to the will of the international community as expressed by the 149 signatories of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. They must abandon their nuclear ambitions and accede unconditionally to this treaty and to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

Likewise, Israel must relinquish its nuclear weapon capability and accede to the nonproliferation treaty.

We must also avoid the danger of any further state — or other actor — crossing the nuclear threshold.

The vast majority of the membership of the United Nations has entered into legally binding commitments not to receive, manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons. These undertakings have been made in the context of corresponding, legally binding commitments by the nuclear weapon states to pursue of nuclear disarmament.

We are deeply concerned at the persistent reluctance of the nuclear weapon states to approach their treaty obligations with an urgent commitment to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons.

Three endeavors must now be pursued simultaneously.

First, there must be a strong rejection of all ambitions to give renewed political and military importance to nuclear weapons.

Second, it is essential that the nuclear

disarmament process continue with renewed purposefulness and that the non-proliferation regime be upheld.

Third, political pressure must be applied to achieve the goal of a nuclear weapon-free world.

As long as those nations with the greatest military strength claim the right to nuclear weapons for their own security, there is a great risk that other states will also claim this right. The possibility of preventing proliferation in the long term is therefore closely connected with the five nuclear weapon states fulfilling their commitment to nuclear disarmament, and showing true political will to attain the goal of the total elimination of these weapons.

This demand was expressed by the International Court of Justice in The Hague when it unanimously stated that "there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control."

Steps required to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons include the full resumption of the START process, for which urgent ratification of START-2 is a prerequisite. The other three nuclear weapon states must also be integrated into this process.

Measures are furthermore immedi-

ately required which would dramatically reduce the risk of accidental or unauthorized launches. The nuclear weapon states should therefore proceed to de-alerting their nuclear arsenals and separating the warheads from their delivery vehicles.

After the abolition of intermediate nuclear weapons a decade ago, it is time to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons.

The conclusion of an agreement prohibiting the production of fissile material for weapons purposes would provide vital support both to disarmament and to prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons capability.

In addition, states party to the non-proliferation treaty have a legitimate right to legally binding assurances that in the interim until the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they will not be victims of the use, or subject to the threat of the use, of nuclear weapons.

Further nuclear weapon-free zones also have an important role to play in the process leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Indian and Pakistani tests starkly demonstrate that nuclear weapons are not yet a closed chapter. Such folly, however, could provide an opportunity for a real awakening, if the international community as a whole were to unite in single-minded determination to relegate these weapons to the dustbin of history. We invite all states to join us in this endeavor.

International Herald Tribune.

India Asks Why America Ignores It and Courts China

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW DELHI — I came to New Delhi expecting to hear all about how the Indian nuclear test was meant to cope with the Pakistani threat. What I heard instead was Indians from across the political spectrum insisting that their nuclear sound and light show on May 11 was actually meant to signal to America and China that India views their emerging "alliance" with great concern and will not let these two powers carve up Asia without regard to India.

Even those Indian politicians who denounce their nuclear tests as a cheap, jingoistic maneuver by the new Hindu nationalist government will tell you that these tests were the only way for India to get what it wants most from the United States and China — respect.

I finally realized the depth of this sentiment when I went to see a saffron-robed Indian human rights campaigner, Swami Agnivesh. Surely, I thought, he will disavow these tests. But no, sooner did we sit down on the floor of his simple Delhi house than he declared:

"We are India, the second-largest country in the world. You can't just take us for granted. India doesn't feel threatened by Pakistan, but in the whole international game India is being marginalized by the China-U.S. axis."

As long as the Cold War was on, and the Soviets were in effect protecting India against China, India did not feel an urgency to develop its own nuclear weapons, notes Raja Mohan, strategic editor of the newspaper The Hindu.

But the Soviet collapse, coupled with U.S. pressure on India to sign the Comprehen-

sive Test Ban Treaty and not go nuclear, and with the rise of China as an economic and military powerhouse, left the Indians feeling that they were on their own.

Said Mr. Mohan: "It was clear that China had run ahead of us and they were being incorporated as the world's No. 2 power and that we were being told to stay in a small box, while the U.S. gave South Asia to China."

When I asked Defense Minister, George Fernandes, what he would say to President Bill Clinton about the Indian tests, he answered: "I would ask Bill Clinton why is it that you feel yourself so close to China and you can trust China with nuclear weapons and you can trust yourself with nuclear weapons and

you can trust Russia, France and Britain with nuclear weapons, but you cannot trust India?"

Mr. Fernandes added: "And now we have news that the U.S. and China, during President Clinton's visit, will work out arrangements so that their respective nuclear weapons will not be targeted on each other. So the U.S. and China are settling their nuclear problems, while we are obviously a nation that must not care for our own security concerns."

Former Foreign Secretary J.N. Dixit said: "Your government tolerates China no matter what it does. Whether it is nuclear weapons tests or abuse of human rights, your government says, 'No, we cannot spoil relations with China.'"

Former Prime Minister I.K.

Gujral, a critic of the nuclear test, elaborated: [Former U.S. Defense Secretary William] "Perry went to Beijing and said China should take more interest in South Asia. I asked myself: What is the purpose of making this statement? Is it a division of areas of influence? If you have decided that this side of Suez is an area of influence of China, what should an Indian policy-maker do?"

No American president has visited India in 20 years, added Mr. Gujral. "but Clinton doesn't mind going to China. [What China does in] Tiananmen is all right, in Tibet is all right, in Taiwan is all right. Everything is all right, but you ignore our security concerns because we are poor and a non-nuclear power. In your eyes either having a bomb or making money is what matters. Well,

money is very difficult to make. A bomb is not."

China, explained an Indian defense analyst, K. Subramanyam, is the major rising power in the world, and when a major power like China emerges, it needs to be counterbalanced. Russia balances China from the north, Japan and South Korea from the east, and now India is doing it from the west and south. "It is like embedding Germany in NATO," he concluded. "One day you will give us thanks for our nuclear test."

Whether any of this makes sense, frankly, I don't know. But I do know this: These views are widely shared here. Any U.S. policy that ignores them, and just orders India to turn the clock back and put its nuclear genie back in the bottle, is not going to work.

The New York Times.

Overrating China Is a Bad American Habit

By Gerald Segal

HONG KONG — Even before President Bill Clinton flies to Xian on Thursday to talk with Chinese leaders, the thin air of summit diplomacy is producing dangerously giddy

The most pernicious is that the China has joined the top rank of international financial powers and deserves a seat alongside the Group of Seven leading nations because it forced the United States to press Japan to reform its economy and helped drive up the value of the yen.

It is helpful that China has not devalued its currency during Asia's current economic crisis, but the notion that China

is a "regional stabilizer" and a leading economic power is little short of absurd.

China has not devalued its currency because of what until now has been a clear calculation of self-interest. Its export industries are highly dependent on imported components and devaluation would have been of limited value.

Chinese devaluation would have put immediate pressure on Hong Kong to break the peg of the Hong Kong dollar to the U.S. dollar, thereby seeming to demonstrate less economic competence and concern for

Hong Kong's welfare than that shown by the previous British colonial administration.

It is also important to recall that China's devaluation in 1995 was an important cause of East Asia's crisis in 1997. So much for China as a selfless regional stabilizer.

If China does devalue in due course, it will do so because of fundamental flaws in China's economy, not because Japan has failed to tackle its domestic problems. China's economy was slowing well before the Asian economic crisis and while the yen was far higher. This was the result of a failure of political will in China to address such problems as a banking system that is so deeply mired in bad debt that it makes Japan's banking sector look robust by comparison.

China continues to waste about 3 percent of its GDP bailing out rust-belt industries and incompetently run factories in the state-owned sector.

Japan makes a convenient scapegoat for China's reform-minded Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, who is struggling to keep his reforms on track. What is remarkable is how many people take excuses for reality, and argue that China deserves to be rewarded for its leadership role.

It is all the more remarkable when one contemplates how inconsequential China is as an

economic power compared with Japan. Little more than 10 percent of the exports of Western countries go to China, and China's economy is about the size of Spain's. Should Spain become a G-7 member?

China is a negligible donor of foreign aid, while Japan is No. 1. China's contribution to the bailout of Asian currencies is less than 10 percent of Japan's. China is the largest recipient of foreign direct investment in the developing world, but 80 percent of that is from ethnic Chinese living and working outside China, mainly in other parts of Asia. Western investment in China is less than in Brazil. Should Brazil become a G-7 member?

There is a long and grand Western tradition of overrating the importance of China. President Clinton will be keeping good historical company when he comes to the Chinese court and tells the Chinese how important they are.

Massaging the ego of your host might be gracious, but it risks upsetting your real allies in Japan, and might even lead to preemptive concessions to a second-rate Chinese power.

The writer is director of studies at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and director of Britain's Pacific Asia Programme. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Tragic Launch

LONDON — At the launch of H.M.S. Albion at the Thames Iron Works yesterday [June 21], rejoicing was turned into mourning by the loss of about sixty lives. A large staging under the Japanese cruiser in course of construction, on which a crowd of about 300 persons had taken their station to see the launch, had given way, and all were struggling frantically in the water. Unfortunately the catastrophe could not be seen from the Royal stand and at the time the people were struggling in the water for their lives, the distinguished company were in the act of giving three hearty cheers to celebrate what was regarded as a most successful launch. The Royal party left quite unaware of the terrible calamity.

1948: Nazi Gold

FRANKFURT — A total of \$60,000,000 worth of Nazi-looted gold was on its way to England today [June 21]. The bullion and coins will be given back to Marshall plan countries from which it was stolen by the Nazis. Weighing almost 150,000 pounds, the gold is being shipped in twenty-two airplane flights to London, whence it will be redistributed. The gold, rounded up from Nazi hoards after the war, has been stored in Frankfurt.

1923: Heat Wave

NEW YORK — Yesterday was

the hottest June 20 in New York in twenty years, the temperatures reaching 97deg. Fahr. Five deaths due to heat were reported in New York and 26 from New England and the Eastern and Middle Western States, all of which are suffering from the heat wave. Hundreds have been overcome by the heat and no relief is in sight.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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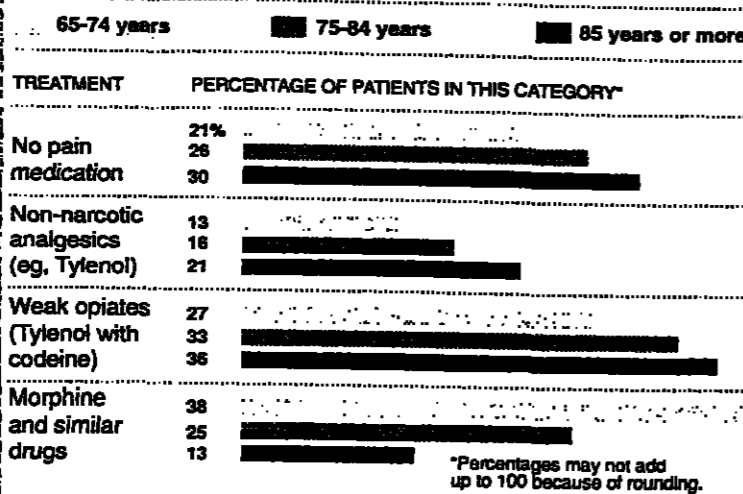
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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Elderly in Nursing Homes Often Receive No Pain Relief

A new study of nursing home residents shows that many cancer patients, particularly the oldest, were undertreated for their pain. Here is how the 4,003 patients in the study who reported daily pain were treated.



Source: Dr. Giovanni Gambassi

The New York Times

By Sheryl Gay Stolberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers studying elderly cancer patients in nursing homes have found that many are severely undertreated for pain and more than a quarter of those who complain of pain, especially blacks and the oldest of the old, are given no pain medication, even aspirin.

The study is all the more troubling, experts say, because as hospital stays grow shorter and the elderly population increases, more and more old people with cancer are living out the end of their lives in nursing homes.

The research involved 13,625 cancer patients in five states. It found that patients older than 85 were about half as likely to be treated for pain as those between the ages of 65 and 74, and that blacks were half as likely as whites to receive pain medication.

"At some point, nursing home staff and in-house doctors may give up on patients who they know are going to die," said Dr. Giovanni Gambassi, a main author of the study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"There is no acceptable excuse for not treating pain appropriately in terminally ill patients."

A spokesman for the American Nursing Home Association, which represents 11,000 nursing homes across the United States, said the study raises "legitimate issues that bear close scrutiny." But the spokesman, Tom Burke, also complained that nursing homes were being unfairly singled out, saying the problem of undertreatment of pain cuts across all areas of medicine. "I'd be hard-pressed to think a nursing home would do better than an oncology ward," he said.

Experts do not fully understand why the very old and minorities are more vulnerable to having their pain left untreated, but several theories are circulating, said Dr. Kathleen Foley, chief of the pain and palliative care service at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. One is that outright prejudice is at work, particularly in the case of minorities.

Another, she said, is that these patients "are used to being in pain and suffering and therefore don't complain about it." A third is that they don't want to be impaired by the side effects of medication. In addition, experts say that

most nursing home workers are poorly trained to recognize pain.

Whatever the reason, Dr. Foley and other experts in end-of-life care have long complained that their colleagues underestimate and undertreat pain and that patients' quality of life could be vastly improved if doctors paid attention to this problem.

In recent years, patients themselves have taken up the cause; fear of dying a protracted, painful death has fueled the movement to legalize assisted suicide, which in turn has brought the issue of pain management, also called palliative care, out of the medical fraternity and into the national spotlight.

UT while the lack of attention to pain has been well-documented in a variety of medical settings, including hospice and palliative care, only a few small studies have examined the problem in the nation's nursing homes. That is why the new study, conducted by an international team of Italian, British and American scientists, is so important, Dr. Foley said.

"This is new information, original information," she said. "It is, for the

first time, defining the epidemiology and the ethnography of pain in the elderly population."

There are 19,000 nursing homes in the United States, and experts who study life inside them say they are particularly ill-equipped to care for patients in pain. Many nursing home patients, particularly the very elderly, are demented and unable to tell those responsible for them how they feel. As a result, nurses and nurse's aides must rely on other indicators like moaning, writhing and crying to determine when a patient is in pain.

"In the nursing home, there is not a lot of knowledge about how to manage pain," said Dr. Maury Mezey, a gerontologist and professor of nursing at New York University. "Most of the staff has not been prepared in good palliative care, and that is both the nursing home staff and the primary care physicians who are managing the residents."

For their study, Dr. Gambassi and his colleagues examined patient evaluations collected by the Federal Health Care Financing Administration from 1,492 nursing homes in New York, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi and South Dakota from 1992 to 1995.

The Elusive Springs of Chiusi
Scholars May Have Found a Famed Roman Spa

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Great as he loomed in the heyday of Rome, the Emperor Augustus was frail of body and suffered a lifetime of infirmities. In 23 B.C., a contemporary account says, he almost died of "an abscessed liver" and presumably would have died if not for the restorative power of cold baths in mineral springs. Word of the emperor's cure touched off one of antiquity's more enduring health fads.

Cold mineral baths became popular among Romans for at least two centuries. People abandoned the hot springs of Baiae, near Pompeii, and flocked to the cold-water resorts of Gaius, near Rome, or Chiusi, in the Siena district of Tuscany. From personal experience, the poet Horace sang the praises of a bracing dip in cold mineral water for curing illnesses of the head and stomach.

For Antonius Musa makes Baiae useless to me and even makes me unpopular there, Now that at mid-winter I soak in icy water.

The vogue of cold bathing made Antonius Musa, the emperor's personal physician, a rich and famous man. For the last 100 years, archaeologists and classicists scholars have been trying to find the springs of Chiusi, where Horace and perhaps Augustus took the waters. A team of archaeologists, led by David Soren of the University of Arizona in Tucson, may have succeeded.

Digging in Tuscany, the archaeologists have tapped into a bubbling spring of cold mineral water and excavated the ruins of bathhouse columns and an enormous tile-paved swimming pool. All this is in the right place and seems to fit Horace's description of the ancient Roman spa. But confirmation may prove impossible, other archaeologists said, short of uncovering an inscription saying that Augustus or Horace bathed here.

"We are either looking at the famous spring of Chiusi, or at the very least at one of a series of springs that made this area famous in antiquity," Dr. Soren said in an interview before returning to Italy for further excavations.

The style of the wall construction, he said, is consistent with other Roman monuments of the second and first centuries B.C. Pottery scattered in the ruins is also of the same period. The structures may thus be old enough to have been in use during the reign of Augustus. And the building at the center of the site resembles the icons used to represent spas on early Roman road maps. In any event, the large size of the site shows that it was a major spa complex unlike anything else ever found in the Siena region and one of the largest anywhere in Italy. Frank Romer, a classics professor at Arizona, said the excavations "should reveal something about Roman medicine and Roman fads at the time everybody started taking cold baths."

The discovery was made near the modern Tuscan resort of Chianciano Terme, which already boasts three cold-water springs that account for the town's promotional motto, "It's Chianciano for a healthy liver." But no ruins that could be associated with an ancient spa had been uncovered until 1993. It was then that Giulio Paolucci, an Italian archaeologist, excavated the first evidence of late Etruscan and early Roman Imperial structures.

DR. SOREN joined the project three years ago, working with local museums and Tuscany's Department of Antiquities. Excavations revealed the outlines of a swimming pool estimated to have been as large as 60 by 130 feet. Its bottom, paved with roof tiles, was never more than three feet deep, enough for bathers to immerse their bodies but inadequate for most swimming. Such dimensions conform to Horace's descriptions.

The pool tiles have caused some confusion among archaeologists. Some bear stamps attributed to the second century A.D. Was the pool built then, well after the other buildings, or was that when it was remodeled? No one is sure.

From the ruins, archaeologists have determined that imposing brick columns bordered walkways surrounding the pool. At the middle of the west side, a podium jutted out over the pool, probably serving as a base for a statue devoted to the gods of bathing.

While excavating other buildings, workers removed mud near a small temple and out flowed a spring of cold water from the hillside. "This was the amazing thing for us," Dr. Soren said. "The spring was still there, and the water just started shooting out."

Analyzing the water, Janek Artola, an environmental scientist at Arizona, found it full of calcium and sulfates — not recommended for drinking. Too much of the calcium could lead to kidney stones. Even a little of the sulfate would have a strong purgative or laxative effect.

Horace was apparently wise enough not to drink the water. He suffered from inflammation of the eyes and may have daubed them with the water. Classicists, Dr. Soren said, are fond of an outrageous pun: "You can lead a Horace to water but you can't make him drink."

Within walking distance of the newly discovered spa, excavations directed by Anna Rastrelli, head of the Chiusi Museum, have turned up remains of an Etruscan temple in use during the third and second centuries B.C. Some of the newly assembled pieces of terra-cotta sculpture, she said, are among "the most stunning finds of Etruscan sculpture in recent memory."

At some time after the temple was destroyed by landslide, she said, its terra-cotta sculptures were gathered and buried in a deliberate manner. Fragments of the temple's stone columns and traces of its wooden roof beams were also uncovered, as well as coins, some dated to 200 B.C.

One of the most impressive finds, she said, was the sculpture of a winged woman, who appears to be about to fly off while looking back and holding a drinking vessel in her left hand. Art historians in the winged figure a strong similarity to some feminine divinities on the frieze of the great altar of Pergamon in what is now Turkey. Other pieces indicated that the temple was dedicated to Hercules, the Etruscan patron of healthful waters, and the nymphs of the adjacent spring. "In this Tuscan land of springs, a temple dedicated to the water gods of the area would be appropriate," Dr. Rastrelli said. "For then, as now, the curative properties of water held a special meaning."

Separation, by Various Degrees

The smallness of a world or network can be expressed mathematically by the number of steps it takes to get from one element of it to any other. This depends on the degree of regularity of a network's interconnections.

REGULAR NETWORK

Connections to 4 nearest neighbors



In the "regular" network, for example, each point is directly linked only to its four nearest neighbors, so to go from one side of the figure to the other requires several intermediary links.

Source: New Scientist

SMALL-WORLD NETWORK

An extra long-distance connection



Each point has an extra connection to a more distant point, minimizing the number of links needed to reach across the network.

RANDOM NETWORK

Random connections to 4 other points



Each point has an extra connection to a more distant point, minimizing the number of links needed to reach across the network. But the network is too chaotic to produce small-world effects.

NYT

It's a Small World: The Proof

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mathematicians have found a simple explanation for how big worlds can be turned into small worlds, a phenomenon summed up in the popular belief that anyone on Earth can be linked to anyone else by a chain of only six other people — the so-called six degrees of separation.

Any large set of linked, dynamic components — be they people, electric power stations, brain cells, whatever — can be transformed into a small world, the mathematicians said, by introducing short cuts between a few components. Relatively few short cuts can make big changes in a network, linking clusters of people, power stations or brain cells together in unexpected ways.

Among people, the short cuts are well-connected individuals — those who know many people from other countries, different disciplines or unusual subcultures. Such highly connected people establish surprising interconnections between groups that seem impossibly distant from one another, like Iowa farmers and Kalahari bushmen. For example, sometimes a farmer's son will join the Peace Corps in Africa and thus unexpected links are born.

This kind of interconnectedness is familiar to social animals like humans but now, for the first time, mathematicians have quantified it in a general model. The finding, which is the first mathematical explanation of the small world phenomenon in dynamical systems, was reported in the journal *Nature*. The mathematical experiments were done by Steven Strogatz, a mathematician at Cornell University, and Duncan Watts, a postdoctoral fellow in the social sciences at Columbia University.

"They have made a great contribution to understanding small world effects," said James Collins, a mathematician at the Center for Biodynamics at Boston University. "The phenomenon has been mostly studied by sociologists and psychologists, but the mathematics community had not explored these networks in terms of self-organizing systems."

Such systems include social networks, technologies like the Internet and electric power grids, and life in general — the fact that a sperm can penetrate an egg and set into play a series of biological processes that give rise to complex creatures from mere specks of protoplasm.

The finding that short cuts make all the difference explains why total strangers can quickly determine that they have acquaintances in common, why epidemics spread so rapidly in the modern world and may be useful in improving communication systems like cellular telephones and the Internet.

"There's a unifying mechanism in nature that makes things small and interconnected," Dr. Strogatz said. But could it be modeled mathematically? To find out, the researchers focused attention on two extreme types of networks. One is a simple geometric lattice in the shape of a ring, with each node connected locally to its neighbors. Like a pure crystal, this lattice is highly ordered. The distance from one node to the next is characteristically long, and nodes tend to cluster tightly in neighborhoods.

The second model is a ringed lattice with the nodes connected randomly. The distance from one node to the next is characteristically shorter, but because everything is connected helter-skelter, there is very little order and nodes do not fall into common clusters.

Most biological, technological and

social networks lie between these two extremes of ordered versus random connections. "We asked, what would happen if you take an ordered lattice and rewire some of the nodes, introducing short cuts?" Dr. Watts said. "You'd be making a regular network slightly more random by connecting nodes that would not normally be connected."

For example, in a regular network each node is connected only to its immediate neighbors — like people in a rural village who rarely leave home and know only the people next door. But if one of those villagers travels to the big city, adding one distant link to all the close links at home, the village is connected to the wider world.

The results were astonishing, Dr. Watts said. The properties of the lattice change dramatically. It still forms clusters, but the pathways between clusters are much shorter. Immediate neighborhoods and more distant neighborhoods are suddenly closer together. Information spreads more quickly. Each node has access to more information and can do more things. In being connected to more neighbors, nodes begin to cooperate and synchronize.

THE huge surprise is that it takes very few short cuts between nodes and clusters to turn a big world into a small world, Dr. Watts said. After a point, adding more short cuts does not improve network efficiency.

For example, if you knew Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, you would be connected to everyone she knows, including kings and queens. But even if you are not her friend, you may be connected to her indirectly. Perhaps your neighbor's daughter-in-law was Albright's college roommate. If so, you would be connected to the Queen of England by three degrees of separation.

LANGUAGE

Empowering Is Out, Enabling Is In

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Tobacco is an addiction which should not be enabled by public funds," writes Mike Harman of West Virginia.

"Enabling Bad Behavior" was the headline over the letter to *The New York Times* from another reader, William Frago of Illinois, who objected to a leading feminist's vigorous defense of President Bill Clinton: "I am afraid that Gloria Steinem has become an enabler to the very behavior the women's movement once sought to punish."

Especially in its noun form, *enabler*, this word has made a quantum jump from hero to villain. Some people still use the word in its positive sense: Pastor Thomas Kilgore of the Second Baptist Church of Los Angeles says his task is "to be an enabler to the people who are farthest down and getting the bitter end of life." But many are substituting *facilitator* for that positive sense of "helper" and are using *enabler* to mean "one who by ignoring, appeasing or condoning makes possible the continuance of wrongdoing."

This sense has its origin in the group therapy that is now called the *recovery movement*. Bill Pittman of Alcoholics Anonymous, co-author of the 1989 "AA, the Way It Began," says that its use of "the word *enabling* first appeared in AA-noon literature in the early '60s." A 1965 book reads: "There are many occasions when we all engage in *enabling* destructive or inappropriate behavior in other people."

Wendy Kammer, author of "I'm Dysfunctional, You're Dysfunctional," defines *enabler* as "someone who

makes it easier for another to pursue an addiction, one complicit in bad behavior — like the wife of an alcoholic helping him hide the bottles from the kids." She says: "The word *enabler* can be contrasted with the word *empower*. You *empower* a person to do something good, and you *enable* someone to do something bad."

Though a lexicographer would disagree (a dictator can be *empowered* to invade a neighbor and a surgeon *enabled* to save a life), usagists understand that latest connotation.

I tried the word on an Internet search engine and triggered this response: "I play in the *Enablers*, the Dallas band with the Web site you visited," writes Bart Chaney from Texas. "I had the nup in mind from the world of therapy. There was some irony here, but it was not meant darkly. Some addictions — one to cool music in a dark room, for example — are not all that bad." The example added, "Hey, if you mentioned that, that would be a thrill."

Having just adjusted to the change from "writer" to "content provider," here am I, a *thrill-enabler*.

Under a bucolic photo of a farm in Minnesota, a state that likes to think of itself as the land of 10,000 lakes, *Newsweek* ran this caption: "The land of 10,000 *geeks*?" The story had to do with the Minnesota High-Tech Association's ads to attract technical workers from California's Silicon Valley.

In the same way, The Daily Oklahoman wrote about Vice President Al Gore as one who "dreams not of carnal conquests but of technological breakthroughs" and is thus "the nation's No. 1 *geek*."

This word's meaning has wandered

far from its roots. "He is a fool, a sot, and a *geek*," wrote Alexander Barclay in his 1515 "Certayne Egloges," using the lively words of the time to denounce a simpleton. Shakespeare chimed in twice, first in "Twelfth Night" about "the most notorious *geek* and gull" and later in "Cymbeline" as a ghost denounces a rogue who made Posthumus "the *geek* and scorn of the other's villainy."

The old synonym for "fool" took a sinister turn in American carnival slang to describe a "wild man" in a sideshow whose revolting act often included biting the head off a live snake or chicken. Despite this specialized sense, and notwithstanding World War II military use in the form of *geek* as a slur at Asians, the word continued to have a central sense of "fool." In '80s slang it became a generalized term of contempt, like *dork* (perhaps from the cutting-edge *dick* influenced by a nickname) and the too-studious student *nerd* or *nerd* (probably from the earlier "nerds to you," based on *nuts*).

How, then, did the derogatory *geek* become the self-description of choice for hackers and computer technocrats?

It all began when *bad*, pronounced b-a-a-a-d, could mean synonymous with "good — really good." The inversion of meaning swept through groups eager to "out" their unpopularity, much as *queer* was adopted by homosexuals to challenge their stereotyping by others.

Hence, the term *geek* — the "fool" from five centuries back, later disdained in circuses as the lowest of the low — has become the badge worn proudly by the virtuosos of the Virtual Generation.

New York Times Service

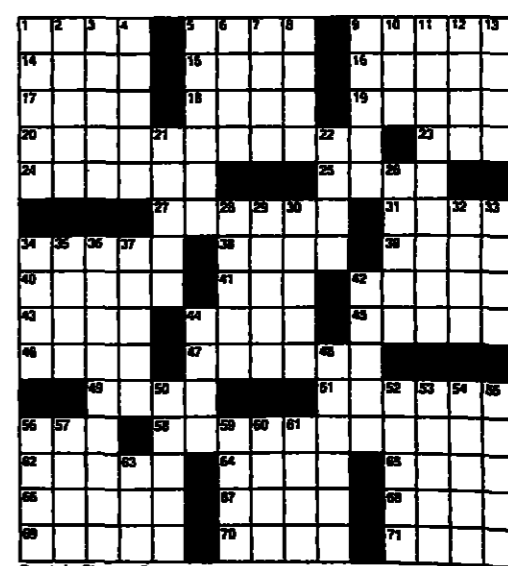
CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Mash-jongg piece
5 Saved by the —
8 Hel up
14 Declare
15 "Garfield" dog
16 Confused struggle
17 Small skirt
18 Chew like a beaver
19 Perfect
20 North Dakota tourist attraction
22 Building annex
24 Attack
25 Campus military org.
27 "Aul" wisher
31 Gymnast Korbut
34 Indian prince
36 Facility
38 British pound, informally
40 To the left side of a ship
41 Fleur-de—
42 Good of boy's nickname
43 Comedian Danny of "The Court Jester"
44 Run pledges through the gridlist
45 Positive replies
46 Isle of exile for Napoleon
47 English cathedral city
48 — friendly
49 Neighborhood
50 Show — (Hollywood word and such)
52 Fatty bulges
53 Seeped
54 "I smell" —
55 Nonglass parts of glasses
56 Martin or McQueen
57 Position
58 Woodwind
59 Person who gives a boot
60 Person who gives a boot
61 Miffed, with "off"
62 Neighbor of Wis.
63 Certain acid
64 Homer Simpson's neighbor
65 Singing groups
66 Not imaginary
67 Cry
68 Pieces of —
69 Sea eagle
70 Brimless hat
71 Kick back
72 Indian com
73 Good thing to have
74 Barbed remark
75 Nabokov heroine and others
76 Gather leaves
77 "Help me out!"
78 Frankster's item
79 Zones
80 Post who originated the phrase "truth is stranger than fiction"

Solution to Puzzle of June 19

THE WIRE SOT ISS
RIMMER HUR SOTO
IRAS INEPT ANON
KERA TEX PARAWA
ERAL PAP FONDLER
TWO TOTIANOGO
DIETETIC SNUFF
DIODE IDENTICAL
RANGE SETA CLUE
ESSEN MOSE AXE

DOWN
1 Home of the Buccaneers
2 Wall-climbing plants
3 Home and Olin
4 Writer Jong
5 Stupely
6 Poet — St. Vincent Willey
7 Tall tale teller
8 Bewdy
9 Certain acid
10 Homer Simpson's neighbor
11 Singing groups
12 Not imaginary
13 Cry
14 Pieces of —
15 Sea eagle
16 Brimless hat
17 Kick back
18 Indian com
19 Good thing to have
20 Barbed remark
21 Nabokov heroine and others
22 Gather leaves
23 "Help me out!"
24 Frankster's item
25 Zones
26 Post who originated the phrase "truth is stranger than fiction"



Puzzle by Shevchen Boris

57 Infinitesimal amount
58 Church V.I.P.
59 Lake that feeds Niagara Falls
60 Abhor
61 Apple picker

59 Lake that feeds Niagara Falls
60 Abhor
61 Apple picker

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Investigation of 1996 Saudi Bombing Collapses Into Discord

By Philip Shenon
and David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's investigation of a terrorist bombing in 1996 that killed 19 U.S. airmen in Saudi Arabia has collapsed over disagreements with the Saudis, and Clinton administration officials now say that they may never be able to determine who carried out the attack.

In frustration, the FBI director, Louis Freeh, has quietly pulled out dozens of investigators at the scene of the bombing at the Khobar Towers apartment complex in eastern Saudi Arabia, leaving

behind only a single agent as a legal attaché and liaison to the Saudis.

The Justice and Defense Departments have vowed that they will not close the books on the investigation, which began two years ago after a fuel truck packed with tons of explosives detonated outside the apartment complex. About 500 people were wounded in the blast.

But the Clinton administration's insistence that it remains committed to the case is at odds with other signs that the investigation has dissolved into a muddle of inconclusive evidence and ill-feeling between the United States and Saudi Arabia, its closest ally in the Gulf area.

Evidence suggesting that Iran sponsored the attack has further complicated the investigation, since the United States and Saudi Arabia have recently sought to improve relations with a new, relatively moderate government in Tehran.

There is no indication that the White House, the State Department or intelligence agencies have directed the FBI to back off the case, but the prospect of improved relations may have made it less likely that broad assertions of Iran's role in the bombing would be accepted without concrete evidence.

As the case languishes, families of the American victims are, for the first time,

complaining openly about the slow pace of the investigation. They also assert that the case is not being pursued aggressively because of U.S. fears of offending Saudi Arabia, a principal oil supplier to the United States.

The case offers a bitter, if revealing, lesson in the limits of law enforcement in the post-Cold War world, in which the United States has asserted its authority to operate overseas to combat terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime.

What may have been the FBI's best hope of cracking the case — the arrest of a Saudi dissident opposed to the royal family who initially suggested that he was involved in the attack — evaporated

last year when he reneged on a plea-bargain agreement and changed his testimony, insisting that he had no information on the bombing.

The Saudi, Hani Abdel Rahim Sayegh, is now in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at an undisclosed location, awaiting deportation to Saudi Arabia, where he is likely to be beheaded. Even if he reversed himself again and agreed to testify, U.S. officials say, his credibility is now so tainted that his account might be of little use.

U.S. officials acknowledge that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is stymied. They say there is no reason to

believe that they will ever obtain the Saudi cooperation necessary to determine who carried out the attack.

Attorney General Janet Reno and Mr. Freeh have publicly criticized the Saudis for a lack of cooperation.

Federal officials say the Saudis have refused to allow them to interrogate dozens of suspects arrested by the Saudis and to review critical evidence. It took months, they said, for the Saudis to agree to allow the FBI to inspect the getaway car used by the terrorists.

The Saudi Embassy in Washington said it had no comment on the investigation, but American business executives and others close to the Saudi government said that the Saudis were equally frustrated by the FBI.

They said the Saudis described the bureau as high-handed in its dealings with the kingdom and reluctant to accept the validity of evidence gathered by the Saudis suggesting that the attack was carried out by Saudi dissidents with the help of Iran. The evidence, they said, included videotapes of confessions by some of the suspects and wiretaps of their conversations with other terrorists.

People close to the Saudi government said that the FBI was hypocritical in its complaints about a lack of Saudi cooperation since the bureau had refused to share much of its intelligence information with the Saudi Interior Ministry, its counterpart in the investigation.

While U.S. officials do not deny that the Saudi government's theory about an Iranian tie may be correct, they say that the evidence that the Saudis have shared with them has been inconclusive and would be of little value in a U.S. court. Mr. Freeh once described the Saudi evidence as little more than "hearsay."

While the Defense Department insists that it is closely monitoring the FBI investigation, it insists that it cannot interfere in the work of criminal investigators.

"We've been very clear from the beginning: This is the FBI's job," said Ken Bacon, the Pentagon's chief spokesman. "We don't ask the FBI to fly F-16s over Iraq and they don't ask us to take over their investigations."

Defense Department officials acknowledge that during a visit to Saudi Arabia in February to consult about a proposed military strike on Iraq, Defense Secretary William Cohen did not request — and did not receive — a briefing from the Saudis on the status of the Khobar Towers investigation.

U.S. and Saudi investigators have attempted to maintain a facade of mutual assistance, with periodic pledges of cooperation and occasional discussions of the case. But Clinton administration officials say that whatever substantive cooperation did exist between the FBI and its counterpart in Saudi Arabia is largely over.

U.S. Calls China Unwilling To Change for WTO Entry

By Erik Eckholm
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China is not ready to make the economic changes necessary to join the World Trade Organization, the top U.S. trade negotiator said here after two days of talks with Chinese officials, casting ice water on any lingering hopes that a trade breakthrough might be announced during President Bill Clinton's state visit.

"There's a lot of talk, but China is not yet ready to walk the walk," said Charles Barshefsky, the U.S. trade representative, adding Saturday that China had made too few of the concessions to open its markets to outsiders that Western countries demand as a condition of entry into the 132-nation organization that sets the rules for world trade.

China, which has been trying to enter the organization for 11 years, has been defensive about the membership issue, describing the opposition to its entry as

unfair and politically motivated. But now that the country is in the midst of a politically risky revamping of state enterprises, which has raised unemployment, coupled with the fact that it is also facing the Asian financial crisis, some senior leaders may in private be relieved at the prospect of putting off WTO membership and its potentially painful obligations.

"The Chinese government has not yet decided whether WTO accession is compatible with its domestic agenda," Ms. Barshefsky said. "I don't believe the leaders are confident that it would leave them flexibility in the way they pursue internal reforms."

In return for minimizing trade barriers, members of the trade organization enjoy better access to the markets of other members, which include all the developed Western nations, Japan and many developing nations.

Trade negotiations between China and the United States, which has taken the lead among Western nations in part because its own trade deficit with China is huge, have been crawling at best for some time, and diplomats have recently played down expectations for progress during the coming summit meeting, which begins this week.

Though membership in the global trade body has been a political goal of China's leaders, in recent months it has become clear that enthusiasm for accession has been far from universal. Some ministries and industries in what remains a largely state-run, bureaucratic economy have worried about the rapid opening of ailing domestic industries to foreign competition and an end to the monopoly positions of state-run commodity traders as well as banks, insurance companies and other service sectors.

The major areas of dispute, in addition to high tariffs on many imported goods, include restrictions on agricultural imports and on the ability of outside companies to gain a foothold in such industries as financial services, accounting, tourism, law and telecommunications, American officials say.

Over time, there is a "positive trajectory" in the talks, Ms. Barshefsky said, but the progress is "slow and uneven."

Disident's Parents Aided

China has granted the parents of an exiled Chinese dissident, Wang Dan, a passport to travel to the United States to visit their son, Reuters reported Sunday from Beijing, quoting Mr. Wang's mother.

It was not immediately clear whether the move was intended as a goodwill gesture ahead of Mr. Clinton's visit.

ASIA: With a Changed Outlook on Japan and China, Clinton Prepares for Beijing Visit

Continued from Page 1

wild instability — while refusing to take the case. When Mr. Rubin went to the Oval Office on Monday night to tell Mr. Clinton that the United States had to reverse policy, spending billions in the currency markets to prop up the yen, he described it as a desperation effort to save Japan from itself.

Inside the Treasury, his aides have a new title for the Japanese finance minister, Hikaru Matsunaga: Minister for the Destruction of the World Economy.

This huge shift in perspective is not universal, of course. Many in Congress still view China as a security threat, and last week they kicked into high gear the hearings over whether the Chinese are exploiting liberalized U.S. commercial export laws to improve their spy satellites and nuclear missiles. Not surprisingly, the White House is drafting and re-drafting the remarks Mr. Clinton will deliver in China to make sure he presses the themes of human rights and nonproliferation.

In calm times this would be a delicate balancing act. But it is made far more complex by the realities of Asia's economic turmoil.

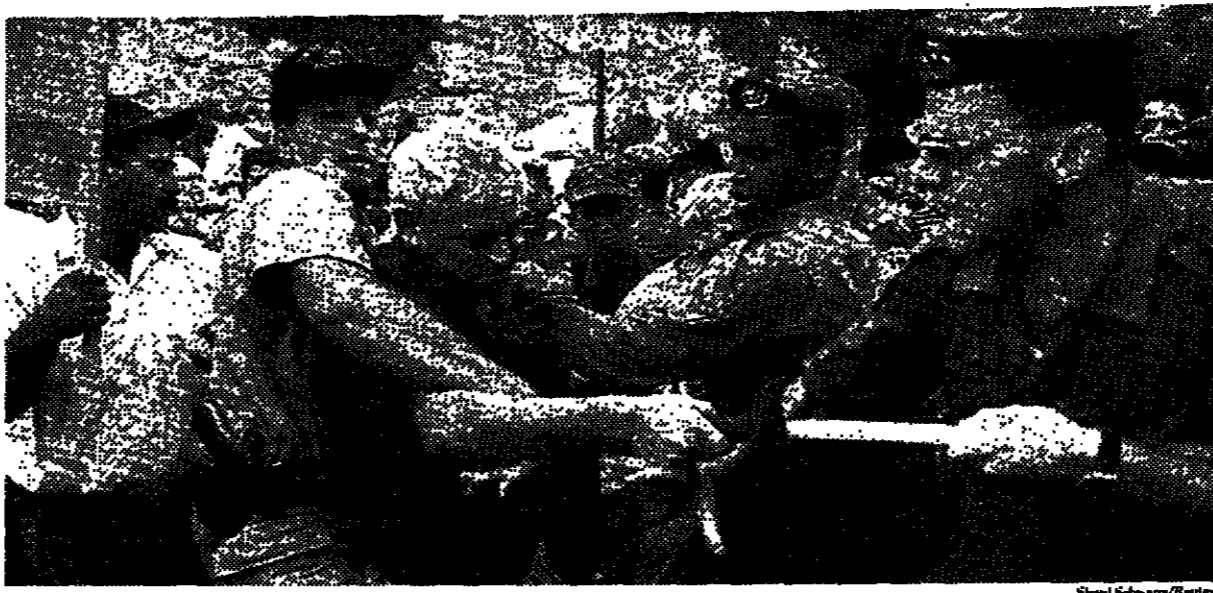
China may remain America's huge military threat, but it has emerged in recent months as an equally huge economic ally — ensuring, at least for now, that crisis does not become catastrophe.

And Japan, home to the U.S. bases that keep Chinese power in check, has become an economic drunk driver. Its steps to deregulate the economy, reform its banks and cut taxes are widely viewed as inadequate, and no one even talks anymore about turning Japan into an engine of Asian recovery.

Naturally the Chinese see this as an opportunity. In return for a pledge to hold their currency stable — which Mr. Clinton is expected to seek this week, and which is in China's interest anyway — they want acknowledgment of China as the new economic leader of Asia.

That's a stretch — China's economy is still a fifth the size of Japan's — but nothing makes the Chinese happier than when U.S. officials repeat Mr. Rubin's mantra that "sometime in the next century China will be the world's largest economy."

Somehow between 25 and 30 per-



Border policemen struggling Sunday with a Israeli demonstrator opposed to plans to expand Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM: Israeli Cabinet Approves Expansion of City

Continued from Page 1

United States, but from residents of the Israeli towns slated for annexation, especially Mevasseret Zion.

Some of the residents of these towns are people who moved out of Jerusalem to escape the spread of its ultra-religious neighborhoods, and who are against coming under Jerusalem's control. The residents tried to block the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, leading to scuffles with police in which eight people were arrested.

But despite Mr. Netanyahu's insistence that the American criticism was based on lack of understanding, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright maintained Sunday on a U.S. television talk show that "anything that is done at this point on something that is a final status issue cannot really be helpful when we are in a period, I would just

tell you, in terms of very intensive and constructive dialogue."

The United States has been negotiating with Israel for many months now on a further Israeli withdrawal in the West Bank which would enable the long-stalled negotiations with Palestinians to enter into a final phase. The future of Jerusalem is one of the central issues to be resolved.

The cabinet decision set guidelines and created a committee of experts to prepare concrete recommendations on the structure of the "umbrella municipality," as well as the exact list of localities to be annexed.

The committee was to report back after the summer.

Though the cabinet decision Sunday did not list specific areas, reports in Israeli newspapers said that in areas beyond the Green Line, which were conquered from Jordan in 1967, the

authority of the "umbrella municipality" was expected to reach several large and small Jewish neighborhoods. One major concern addressed by the expansion plan was the fact that Jerusalem has been losing secular and prosperous middle-class residents in recent years because of the rapid growth of the relatively poor ultra-Orthodox population in the city. Another concern was that the Palestinian population in Jerusalem has been growing at a greater rate than the Jewish population.

Israeli government planners acknowledged in the proposals that one major goal was that "the relative size of the Jewish and non-Jewish populations in the city should be maintained." Specifically, the report said the target was to ensure that 70 percent of Jerusalem's population be Jews in 2020.

WILLIAM: The Prince of Hearts Turns 16, Becoming the New Icon of the Royal Family

Continued from Page 1

has taken on the ultimate status of the Media Age: His image makes a "selling cover." The current issue has nine glossy pages devoted to him.

How can the royal family — and a fascinated but fearful public — prevent the fledgling prince from being engulfed by the same media attention that swamped Diana? Especially since William has already shown his distaste for and distrust of the press.

The handling of the landmark birthday is a hint of how the palace is trying to modernize its approach. Instead of a lofty communiqué from a remote

courtier, William actively cooperated in providing information about his current life and record of achievements.

Significantly, in the same week, he also lodged an official complaint against a newspaper complaining of a "grossly intrusive and inaccurate" report of the kind his mother most deplored. Read saccharine speculation about putative girl friends and unsourced information about his private life.

Although the press has left William alone at Eton, his august private school, and published little comment on the Press Association interview, this noble reticence is unlikely to last. The media is too competitive and the worldwide pub-

lic appetite too voracious to be content for long with crumbs about William's pet Labrador called Widgeon and "his sense of fun and quality of thoughtfulness."

At the heart of the problem — and of William's current discomfort — is the fact that Western society recognizes 16 as the age of sexual being. The Prince of Hearts is a title that suggests not just a caring nature but that William is both eligible and nubile. And every photograph proves that he has inherited from his mother the allure that marks him out from the dull and dutiful Windsors.

For Mr. Lacey, William has the charisma spiced with risk that was the es-

sence of Diana and some of the royal family's more colorful forbears.

"What he has speaks of an intense need for glamour and excitement in the royal family, which Diana satisfied — and with it goes an incredible element of danger," he says.

To Mr. Lacey, William's sun-gold glamour can be compared to a former Prince of Wales — his great-great-uncle, who became Edward VIII and after his abdication, Duke of Windsor.

"Whereas Charles has always been slightly out of step or 'tone deaf,' William fits into a much grander tradition of 'sparkling Princes of Wales,'" Mr. Lacey said. "And all of them have had the same problems: What happens when they hit the flesh pots?"

The immediate plan is for William to be kept out of trouble as he continues his studies at Eton College, where his 13-year-old brother, Harry, will join him in the autumn. Whereas Charles was pushed by a forceful father to be an "action man" and deny his contemplative nature, William has his father's support in focusing further studies on history of art, as well as geography and biology.

The school is conveniently placed for him to take tea with granny at neighboring Windsor Castle. But according to Hugo Vickers, a royal historian, William is unlikely to join in a royal ceremonial or take up even minimal royal duties until he turns 18 — the legal age when he could be king without a regency. Charles will also spare his son the agony of embarrassment that he faced when invested as Prince of Wales in 1969 at age 20.

William said in the interview that he wanted a college education to follow. Although Ms. Seward said Diana told her that she would have liked William to go to Harvard, Mr. Vickers said that an American or Canadian college, William might be even more "vulnerable to hysteria," citing the screaming teenage fans surrounding the royal trip to Canada this year.

After college, Mr. Vickers rules out as antithetical to the modernizing Britain of Tony Blair, the long period with the army or navy that was once the backbone of a monarch's training. William may have to find another way to prepare for a life of service to his country.

What most people must hope for William is that he can absorb the shock of his mother's death and go on to lead a fulfilled and useful life. Inevitably, he will start to move center stage as Prince Charles turns 50 in November, as Queen Elizabeth ages and when the nonagenarian Queen Mother is no longer around to sit smiling graciously under an umbrella, as she did at the Ascot races last week.

But whether William likes it or not, a significant moment in the royal rites of passage is the renewal of the dynasty. And whatever his achievements, the next 10 years are destined to lead to the apotheosis of the current hopes and dreams: When the Prince of Hearts gives his to an appropriate bride, to secure the succession and to keep the tattered family flag flying.

CLINTON: Lawyers Offer Deal for Lewinsky to Admit Sexual Relationship With Clinton

Continued from Page 1

counter a possibly damaging witness. To prepare for this eventuality, Mr. Clinton's defense team months ago commissioned a private detective agency to conduct a thorough investigation of Ms. Lewinsky's past, according to sources involved in the endeavor.

The firm, Investigative Group International, completed the work for David Kendall, who is Mr. Clinton's chief lawyer in the Lewinsky matter, according to sources close to the investigators.

Terry Lenzner, the founder and president of IGI, reportedly supervised the work. He declined to comment last week.

The extent and findings of the investigation could not be learned, but such an investigation is common in high-profile cases and even lawyers sympathetic to Ms. Lewinsky said it would

not be objectionable unless it delved into areas such as sex, private bank accounts, medical records and the like.

Mr. Clinton is not the only one preparing for different contingencies.

Mr. Starr appears almost through bringing dozens of witnesses before a Washington grand jury as part of an effort to prove that Ms. Lewinsky lied in the Jan. 7 affidavit she signed in the Jones case, in which she denied having had a sexual relationship with Mr. Clinton.

Prosecutors plan to bring the White House deputy chief of staff, John Podesta, back to the grand jury on Tuesday and are preparing to call one of their last major witnesses, Linda Tripp, the one-time Lewinsky colleague and friend who secretly tape recorded their conversations about Mr. Clinton.

Moreover, Mr. Starr has records contradicting other elements of Ms. Lew-

insky's affidavit beyond her denial of an affair with the president.

In that statement, Ms. Lewinsky attested that "the occasions that I saw the president after I left my employment at the White House in April 1995, were official receptions, formal functions or events related to the U.S. Department of Defense, where I was working at the time. There were other people present on those occasions."

Mr. Starr has White House entry logs showing three dozen visits by Ms. Lewinsky after April 1995, including once when she dropped by at Christmas last year, but not for an official function.

Sources familiar with the president's schedule have said she met alone with Mr. Clinton at that time. During his deposition in the Jones case, Mr. Clinton recalled talking with Ms. Lewinsky on that occasion, while his secretary, Betty Currie, was nearby.

If no deal can be reached, the lawyers are preparing for a trial.

New Tape Disclosures

Two hours of previously undisclosed recordings of conversation between Monica Lewinsky and Linda Tripp depict the former White House intern as infatuated with President Bill Clinton and, at one point, angry with him because he was avoiding her. The Associated Press reported over the weekend, quoting an account in U.S. News & World Report.

"The first time I looked in his eyes, I saw something I didn't expect to see," Ms. Lewinsky told her colleague.

The magazine said its associate editor, Elise Ackerman, was given access to about two hours of the roughly 20 hours of tape secretly made by Ms. Tripp. It said Ms. Ackerman spent about three hours reviewing the material.

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HOW MUCH IS TRUST WORTHY?

Companies are everywhere. But how much can you trust them? The answer is: Not as much as you think. In a world of global competition, trust is the new currency. And it's the one thing that's hard to come by. That's why we've created the **Trust Index** — a new way to measure a company's reliability. It's the only index that takes into account the most important factors: financial strength, customer satisfaction, and employee loyalty. And it's the only index that's been around for over 20 years. So if you're looking for a company you can trust, look no further than the **Trust Index**. It's the only way to know for sure.

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BUSINESS TO e-BUSINESS: SECURITY

How Much Is Trust Worth?

Companies are expected to spend \$8.3 billion on information-technology security this year.

Because there is no e-business without it, trust is worth countless billions of dollars. The very future of electronic commerce depends on it. Of course, all business and all human interaction are based on trust, but the borderless anonymity of cyberspace makes transactions over networks more suspect than contracts signed in a local office or purchases made in a Main Street emporium.

Irving Wladawsky-Berger, general manager of IBM's Internet Division, points out that the underlying concern of e-business is power in the form of information — who has it and can they be trusted with it?

To address this concern, companies will spend more than \$8.3 billion on security this year, according to information-technology research organizations International Data Corp. and the Gartner Group. Between 1997 and the year 2000, companies around the globe will have spent more than \$25 billion on products, services and expertise to create secure e-business environments.

Is it safe?

"Our job is to make sure that when people and enterprises go to the Internet, they never have to pause to say, 'Is it safe?'" said Lou Gerstner, IBM chairman and CEO, in a recent speech.

IT consultancy Ovum suggests that good security is based on a trust model for the Internet, consisting of proof of identity, "non-repudiation," confidentiality and integrity.

Proof of identity, through digital signatures and certificates, means that organizations and individuals know with whom they are doing business.

Non-repudiation means that organizations and individuals can enter into contracts with confidence, knowing they will be honored.

Confidentiality and integrity mean that the communications within and between organizations and individuals will remain private.

Encryption is the key

Encryption, which uses different mathematical algorithms to scramble and unscramble data and uses keys to decipher the information, is essential to keeping all this data secure and private.

The market for public and private key products is growing at more than 100 percent annually and will reach \$1.9 billion by 2001, estimates IT consultancy Datamonitor.

Although encryption is the basis for Internet security, until 1997, U.S. export laws generally (with exceptions for the banking industry) effectively prohibited any communication across or outside of U.S. borders that used encryption stronger than 40 bits.

However, many experts feel that 40-bit encryption is not sufficiently strong enough for sensitive or other high-value information. In a test conducted by RSA Data Security, it was cracked in eight hours.

More recently, the U.S. government has reviewed exports on a case-by-case basis and has permitted stronger encryption in some software and hardware products.

In May, Lotus Development Corp., an IBM company, and VeriSign Inc. announced that U.S.-based companies using Lotus Domino Servers or Domino Go Web servers located in the United States, and international banks with servers located in the United States and abroad will now be able to use 128-bit encryption for communication and commerce over open networks.

If the technology applied to crack a 40-bit encoded message in eight hours were applied to break a 128-bit encoded message, it would take more than 2 trillion years, so this change in U.S. encryption policy represents a major advance in corporate security.

Security Step by Step



The flip side of encryption is key recovery, fast becoming an important part of security. Keys may be lost when data stored in computer systems are not adequately managed or when systems are damaged.

IBM has developed KeyWorks, a framework for data-security architecture that includes key management. KeyWorks is based on Intel's Common Data Security Architecture.

Managing risk

Corporations should view security as a risk-management problem, says Kathy Kincaid, director of IT security programs for IBM. "What are you securing and what is the value of that asset to you? How much security do you need and what is the level of risk with which you are comfortable?"

She describes corporate security as a cycle, beginning with a "health check," including risk assessment and a cost-benefit analysis, to audit a company's security situation.

Second, a company should define its security policy. How often are passwords changed? What information or systems are considered high priority? What do you do when your security has been compromised?

Policies encompass physical as well as IT considerations. Are the doors to computer rooms locked? Who has access to them and how are they identified? Are

employees allowed to take home information on diskettes?

Third comes the implementation and design of appropriate security measures. What tools are needed and how can they be integrated into the existing environment? Integrated products and end-to-end expertise, such as that offered by IBM's SecureWay umbrella of offerings and consulting services, reflect the market trend toward all-encompassing security solutions predicted for the years ahead.

Test and test again

The final and most-neglected part of the security cycle, says Ms. Kincaid, is security monitoring on a regular basis. She cites a recent study by Zena Research revealing that 40 percent of the U.S. companies surveyed didn't test their systems at all. Testing results should be fed back into subsequent audits, so the cycle can begin again.

Even companies that have a well-established security cycle realize that risk can never be eliminated completely; it can only be managed at levels acceptable to the particular organization.

And everyone who uses the Internet should remember that one definition of trust is "reliance on future payment for property (as merchandise) delivered."

That's a good description of the kind of trust that is necessary for successful e-business. ■

MAKING ON-LINE PAYMENTS SAFE

Since thieves on the Internet are very hard to catch, prevention is key.

Who steals my purse steals trash," said Othello in the play by Shakespeare, but he clearly hadn't been contemplating purchases over the Internet, where not only your "purse" can be stolen, but also your credit card number, bank account details and identity.

Worse yet, the thieves can't be pursued by horseback down the road; they may well be in another country and time zone, almost impossible to trace.

For e-commerce to explode as pundits are predicting, both buyers and sellers need trustworthy assurances: buyers that they are purchasing from legitimate merchants and will receive the goods they order, sellers that they are dealing with bona fide customers and will be paid appropriately.

To address these concerns, IBM has been working with Visa, MasterCard and others to develop the Secure Electronic Transaction (SET) standard for Internet bank-card security. Using protocols based on digital certification, SET authenticates the identity of all parties in an on-line credit-card transaction, ensuring the security of the transaction and giving both merchants and customers the confidence to do business on the Web.

This two-way verification process is the major advantage of SET over previous security systems.

Virtual bank cards
The latest and most ambitious of many ongoing international trials for SET began in Finland in May. All 900,000 Visa cardholders in the country have been offered "virtual" Visa cards with SET technology, provided their home PCs have Internet access. The potential market of almost a quarter of a million people will be able to use their virtual Visa cards to shop the Web, initially at Finnish sites only but eventually at Web sites around the world.

Kari Huoponen, IBM manager of e-business solutions in Finland, reports that initial response to the virtual card offer was "very enthusiastic by both consumers and merchants." Although there were only a few merchants in the first month of the test, "we expect to add thousands by year-end as the pilot rolls out internationally," he says.

SET is a secure way of making payments, but it is only one element in creating a trustworthy environment on the Internet. March saw the first testing of a complete security architecture developed by the European research project SEMPER (Secure Electronic Market-place for Europe).

The task to establish trust on networks is immense. Issues fall into three main classes: technology, legislation and education," says Gérard Lacoste, project manager, SEMPER, IBM global services.

Creating an e-market SEMPER is tackling the first two of these with the development of an open security architecture and a legal framework to provide certainty to merchants and customers. It integrates all services required for secure electronic commerce, including SET, user authentication, digitally signed offers and orders, and confidentiality.

The idea is not to promote specific hardware or software, but to ensure that a range of applications and services can be put together to meet the needs of merchants in all kinds of commerce. For example, says Mr. Lacoste, "some sellers may set their servers to only accept orders that match their offers exactly, while others may be prepared to negotiate prices. Buyers and sellers can choose between either fraud reduction, using on-line registration and normal computers, or high security with personal registration and secure hardware."

Twenty different European organizations are participating in SEMPER, providing industry expertise in service provision, banking, social sciences, telecommunications, security engineering and legal issues.

A field test began this spring with three small-to-medium-sized companies in the Netherlands and France, chosen because they were unrelated to project participants and were highly motivated.

When the test period finishes in December, SEMPER will be extended throughout Europe. It will probably be brought to standards bodies like the Open Trading Protocol Group, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute and others.

Additional services envisaged include "fair exchange," which involves making sure that a contract handled on-line has been agreed to by both parties, and loyalty-card point tracking. Subsequent developments will include improved techniques for privacy protection. ■

FIGHTING FRAUD

Software.net had a problem. The Internet's first software superstore focusing on electronic distribution was growing by leaps and bounds, but credit card fraud was increasing even more rapidly.

It reached a point where 60 percent of the orders received in one week were fraudulent. In spite of manual screening of each order, recounts Tony Bates, executive vice president of CyberSource Corp., Software.net's parent company.

Manual handling was not only unable to cope with the volume of orders, but was also unable to screen out fraud. Worse, Software.net's bank was imposing penalties for every false credit card order.

So CyberSource developed a risk-screening service that reduced its parent company's fraud to under one-half percent, turning it into one of the most prosperous stores on the Web.

CyberSource today partners with IBM to offer an end-to-end security solution (including SET implementation) for merchants like Software.net that deal in digital goods such as software, information, images, music or film.

This kind of e-commerce is particularly tricky. It's much harder for a merchant to verify buyers' claims that they did not receive the goods they ordered or that they received altered or damaged versions. Sellers have no recourse to recover their payment if they ship to fake customers.

Equally costly are the hours spent both in fraud control and reconciliation of fraudulent payments with the bank. The most effective way to deal with the problem is "to stop incidents of fraud before they lay claim to valuable time and people resources," explains Mr. Bates.

HACKERS WITH ETHICS

Earlier this spring, a group of world-class computer hackers broke into the information systems of a large U.S.-based transportation company. It took them less than three days to crack the system, and once inside, they had unrestricted access to confidential e-mail files, personnel records, accounting systems and the company's intranet and Web sites.

The twist? These hackers are employed by IBM, and the transportation company gladly paid them to break into their system. This "ethical hack" was just one of more than 300 that companies have asked the computer giant to perform in the past three years.

The hackers are the seven members of IBM Research's Global Security Analysis Lab (GSAL), formed by Charles Palmer, a network security veteran.

Mr. Palmer's group consists of five Americans (a mathematician, a photographer and three computer scientists), one Dutch professor of physics and one Dutch computer science doctoral student. A parallel GSAL group is based in Zurich. The common characteristic of the GSAL researchers is that they were victims of computer attacks themselves. Rather than give in, they learned to defend themselves from intruders and got hooked in the process.

"Think of a company's networked systems as a castle in need of protection," says Mr. Palmer. "Using the most advanced tools and techniques in the industry, the GSAL provides the blueprints IBM customers can follow for building thicker walls and deeper moats that keep intruders on the outside."

About half of the GSAL's clients have experienced an incident themselves or have seen the results of security breaches in their industry. Hacker problems can include tampering with internal e-mail, storing and distributing bootleg software and stealing confidential information. A hacker can also make it impossible for an electronic transaction to take place, and even cripple the target's Web site.

Mr. Palmer cites the hacking of England's Labour and Conservative party Web sites within a few months of each

other. There was no loss of life or property, but strategically placed graffiti resulted in a loss of image for both parties.

"You need to ask yourself, 'What is my data worth? And what will it cost me if that information is stolen, altered or destroyed?'" says Mr. Palmer.

GSAL's first clients were financial services organizations, followed by e-businesses and services, and government agencies.

Mr. Palmer says GSAL has found that their clients are not yet paying close enough attention to their security needs. When the GSAL team invades a system, 90 percent of the time the client doesn't even realize they are there. And his team manages to break into 85 percent of the systems they target, usually in a week or less.

The value of vigilance

Fixes for common vulnerabilities include better security education for employees, who should be encouraged to choose passwords that combine letters and numbers, change them regularly and never divulge them. Employees should also learn about hackers' tactics, such as posing as an employee who calls and says, "I'm working from home and forgot the modem number."

Companies should also encrypt sensitive communications and install firewalls. Finally, systems administrators should regularly test the security of their company's network and keep up with fixes for newly discovered bugs.

The rapidly expanding use of e-mail, Internet accounts and Web sites has spawned multiple avenues through which hackers can gain access to information. But Mr. Palmer sees no need for alarm — rather, he believes companies need to better utilize the tools and techniques necessary to raise the bar on security.

"My main objective is to let people know that while there are major security threats to networked systems, there are actions that companies can take to protect their e-business," he says. "My goal is to convince these companies to make security a priority and to do it right."

FOR YOUR EYES ONLY

Companies that put some of their data on the Internet want to make sure they aren't making their systems vulnerable to snoopers or vandals. One way to answer this need is firewalls, software that controls what kinds of information can pass into and out of a corporate network.

IT consultancy Datamonitor believes that the worldwide market for firewalls will be worth over \$1 billion by 2001, with more than a third of that from Europe. Growth is being spurred by the numbers of small and medium-sized firms forming or joining intranets and extranets, according to Datamonitor.

Firewalls are like the fence around your property. They are a deterrent and help keep intruders out, but are not foolproof and do not protect you once an intruder is inside the premises. "The more access points you have, the greater your vulnerability," points out Kathy Kincaid, director of IT security programs for IBM.

Also important are strong authentication and authorization procedures, anti-virus protection, intrusion-detection systems (which act as burglar alarms) and the know-how to tie all these elements together.

Passwords or PIN numbers are one common way to limit access to confidential information. But most people use simple passwords that are easy to guess, or — if the password is complicated enough to be an effective deterrent — people tend to write them down.

Password security is based on something you know; security can also be based on who you are or what you have. Recognition of who you are by fingerprints or retinal images will eventually be commonplace in security systems, says Ms. Kincaid.

What you have may be an ID card, suggests Ms. Kincaid, that can communicate with the computer system and identify the user continuously. So even if a hacker breaks into your system, he or she cannot eavesdrop for more than 60 seconds.

Ms. Kincaid notes that her company and others are working to make security easier, as well as more effective, because all users may not be computer whizzes.

"Encryption is the basis for Internet security," she says. "But most people don't know how to do cryptography, so we are working to make it simpler for users and application developers alike." ■

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON e-BUSINESS:

Contact IBM by e-mail at bousquek@fr.ibm.com or by fax at +331 41 88 52 50.

For examples of European e-business initiatives, consult <http://www.europe.ibm.com/nc/customer>.

Look for the "Business to e-Business" series on the IHT Web site at <http://www.ihf.com/IHT/SUP/ebiz.html>.

The Web version of "Business to e-Business: Security" hotlinks the following words to other relevant Web sites:

- Encryption • Firewalls
- Digital signatures • Ethical hacking

"BUSINESS TO e-BUSINESS: SECURITY" is the tenth page in a series that addresses the impact of electronic business on various industries. It is an IHT/IBM joint initiative sponsored by IBM and produced by the IHT Advertising/Supplements Department. WRITER: Claudia Flisi, based in the South of France. ILLUSTRATIONS: Karen Sheekler-Wilson. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahler.

Herald Tribune

IBM

Figures as of close
of trading Friday, June 19

Figures as of close of trading Friday, June 19

This table shows the performance of Hedges-based mutual funds through Friday and includes the \$1,000 funds in terms of assets. There are roughly 6,150 funds currently listed on Hedges.

Group names are shown in bold face, with individual fund names in each group indented below. Funds that are not part of a group are not indented.

NAV is the net asset value, i.e., the portfolio value divided by the number of shares outstanding, as reported by the fund. Changes include buy and sell orders as well as redemption charges. Change shows the variation from the previous Friday.

Name field footnotes: **n** = available only through a contractual plan; **n-b** = front-end and no contingent deferred sales load; **n-c** = front-end and no contingent deferred sales load; **n-c-s** = front-end and no contingent deferred sales load with split; **1** = front-end split; **2** = split.

Price field footnotes: **n** = no capital gains distribution; **1** = previous day's distribution; **2** = stock dividend or split; **3** = ex cash dividend.

Have Current Reached Turn Intervention May Signal

By Paul A. ...

WASHINGTON

NEWS
ANALYSIS

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CYBERSCAPE

Internet Privacy

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CURRENCY RATES

NAME	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	REMARKS
JOHN DOE	MAY 1964	10:30	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JANE SMITH	MAY 1964	11:00	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JOHN DOE	MAY 1964	11:30	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JANE SMITH	MAY 1964	12:00	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JOHN DOE	MAY 1964	12:30	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
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JOHN DOE	MAY 1964	21:30	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JANE SMITH	MAY 1964	22:00	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JOHN DOE	MAY 1964	22:30	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JANE SMITH	MAY 1964	23:00	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JOHN DOE	MAY 1964	23:30	NEW YORK	ARRIVED
JANE SMITH	MAY 1964	00:00	NEW YORK	ARRIVED

COMMERZBANK 

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Wall Street's Last Partnership Plans to Stick to Its Conservative Strategy

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The decision last week by Goldman, Sachs & Co. to sell stock to the public, ending 130 years of business as a partnership, reflected common wisdom among Wall Street's giants: Any firm that aspires to have enough financial power to remain an industry leader has to turn to outside investors.

Just one major champion of the Wall Street partnership remains: Edward D. Jones & Co., the St. Louis-based brokerage house.

Often described as the Wal-Mart of finance because of its strategy of serving investors in rural areas long ignored by giant stock retailers like Merrill Lynch & Co., PaineWebber Group Inc. and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co., Jones has expanded rap-

idly into suburban America, Canada and, starting last year, small towns in England.

Jones' network now stands at nearly 4,200 offices, more than any other firm's. Its goal is to have 10,000 offices within five years, most staffed by a single broker and an office manager. Such brokers make up roughly two-thirds of its 2,500 limited partners. Most of the others are headquarters employees, including some secretaries.

There is no doubt the company could grow even faster if it followed Goldman's lead. Certainly, there has never been a better time to get a high price for a company like Jones, although the 158 general partners could not expect their stakes to be valued at anything like the \$100 million figure being bandied about for some of Goldman's 190 partners.

Goldman earned about \$1 billion in each of the first two quarters of the year,

nearly 10 times Jones' net income of \$114 million on revenue of \$1.13 billion for all of 1997.

More capital would allow Jones not just to open new offices faster but also to expand its meager share in investment banking services that can be more lucrative than selling stocks. It could also

INVESTING

enter areas it now avoids, like trading for its own account.

But Jones figures there is more to lose than to gain from abandoning its partnership structure and the conservative business strategy that has been built around it. The company has, in fact, turned down offers to be acquired in the past.

"The greatest mistake successful companies make is focusing their analysis inward on what they do instead of

outward on how the world is changing," said John Bachmann, Jones' managing partner. "But we've decided to stick with the trade-offs we've made."

Those trade-offs start with an investment philosophy that might seem out of touch in the go-go 1990s. Clients are typically directed to blue-chip stocks and bonds and then generally advised to hold them with heirloom-like loyalty.

Brokers do not push initial public offerings and the firm, unlike, say, Merrill Lynch, has no in-house mutual funds that it might be tempted to favor.

Jones' trading desk in St. Louis purchases bonds not for the firm's account but to provide inventory for the brokers. Similarly, Jones gets involved in investment banking only to create new securities for its clients. Neither trading nor banking is treated as a separate profit center, eliminating a potential conflict of interest with the firm's retail customers.

Brokers are given the freedom to operate their offices almost as independent businesses. They are pushed, though, to generate their commissions by finding new customers and by adding to existing accounts, rather than from trading

or speculation. Those who earn profits over the long term, participate in company training programs and keep their compliance records unblemished become limited partners.

Jones' current strong buy recommendations include such war horses as Du Pont Co., Campbell Soup Co. and Citicorp. Even in high-technology, the favorites tend toward big names like Compaq Computer Corp.

The company's 13 analysts follow fewer than 300 companies, although their work is supplemented by research that Jones purchases.

"There are periods of time when small stocks are in favor and then the market works against us," said Mary Beth Heying, a company spokeswoman.

Not recently, however. Jones' recommended list gained 39.5 percent last year, outperforming the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index and the recommended selections of every other major broker. It continued to outperform the S&P 500 in the first five months of this year, returning 14.5 percent.

But the five-year gain through the end of last year of 120.4 percent was 20 percent less than the S&P's and below

that of most other brokerage houses.

Mr. Bachmann admits that he frets about his firm's ability to prosper as Wall Street firms consolidate, banks and other competitors plunge into stock brokerage and Internet-based services offer investors bargain-priced trading from their home computers.

Battling firms like Merrill Lynch for hotly contested suburban turf is tough enough, especially because that Wall Street giant has been paying big bonuses to lure away Jones' brokers.

Mr. Bachmann says the changes in the competitive landscape have not been surprising, but the pace of change has been. Jones has responded by hiring 150 broker candidates a month this year and plans to step that rate up to 200 a month.

Jones is gambling that rapid expansion can offset the marketing advantages of larger competitors and the lower costs of new Internet-based brokers.

How far into the next century, such efforts can carry the partnership is Mr. Bachmann's big challenge.

"The main threat to us is irrelevance," Mr. Bachmann said. "If our voice is drowned by giants or they price in ways we can't compete, we'll be in trouble."

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending June 19. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Australian Dollar

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Chg Yd
204	Guaranteed Tsy	4 1/2	04/15/03	104.2500	6.2400
227	Australia	5 1/2	08/15/03	118.3370	8.0300
230	Australia	6 1/2	08/15/06	124.3200	7.0400

Austrian Schilling

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Chg Yd
200	Austria	5	01/15/08	100.5500	4.9700

Belgian Franc

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Chg Yd
179	Belgium	zero	09/10/98	99.1417	3.5900

British Pound

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Chg Yd
72	Britain	7	04/07/02	101.4040	6.9000
151	Anlington FRN	7.251	01/22/23	94.7920	8.2100
194	Holifax	6 1/2	04/03/08	99.5455	4.4000
288	Thames Finance	zero	07/03/03	97.5529	11.4800
214	Stetel	6 1/2	04/04/00	99.9200	7.7000
220	Brit	8	12/07/00	102.1210	7.8300
221	Elb	6 1/2	12/07/08	103.3500	6.2200
245	Credit Local	6 1/2	05/01/03	97.3750	6.5200

Danish Krone

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Chg Yd
9	Denmark	7	11/15/07	114.6100	6.1100
12	Denmark	8	03/15/06	115.4000	6.7000
29	Denmark	9	11/15/00	110.1600	8.1700
39	Denmark	8	05/15/03	113.9900	7.9300
49	Denmark	9	11/15/02	107.4800	6.7200
52	Denmark	6	12/10/99	102.1000	5.8800
74	Denmark	7	11/15/02	120.6900	5.8000
75	Denmark	7	11/15/02	101.4000	6.2000
76	Denmark	7	12/15/04	111.7500	6.2400
82	Denmark	6	11/15/02	105.4000	5.6900
90	Denmark	6	11/15/02	101.4000	6.3000
97	Denmark	9	11/15/06	101.8300	6.5400
136	Nykredit	7	10/01/22	101.4000	6.9000
137	Denmark Tolls	zero	11/02/98	98.4556	4.1700
138	Nykredit	8	10/01/22	97.2000	6.1700
139	Rekredit	6	10/01/22	97.2300	6.7100
203	Nykredit	6	10/01/22	99.4500	4.8300
209	Denmark	4	02/15/01	99.1500	4.0300

Deutsche Mark

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Chg Yd
1	Germany	5 1/2	01/04/08	103.1613	5.0900
2	Germany	6	01/04/07	108.1500	5.2300
3	Germany	6	07/04/07	108.2000	5.3300
5	Germany	8	01/21/02	111.7900	7.1600
6	Germany	8	03/17/00	99.9300	4.9000
7	Germany	5 1/2	01/04/08	103.1613	5.0900
8	Germany	4 1/2	02/16/03	100.3274	4.4900
10	Germany	4 1/2	05/17/02	100.3950	4.4800
11	Germany	5	11/12/02	102.1400	4.9000
14	Germany	6 1/2	03/15/00	104.0400	6.2500
16	Germany	6 1/2	07/04/27	116.4000	5.8800
17	Germany	6 1/2	05/12/02	112.4400	6.1000
18	Germany	6	01/03/06	107.9423	5.4500
19	Germany	7 1/2	09/09/04	115.0900	6.2200
21	Germany	5 1/2	05/15/00	103.2300	5.6900
22	Germany	6 1/2	01/04/08	110.7514	5.2700
23	Germany	6 1/2	04/26/06	109.5500	5.7100
24	Germany	7 1/2	01/03/05	114.9500	6.4200
25	Germany	8 1/2	07/20/00	109.1200	6.0200
26	Germany	4 1/2	08/19/02	100.2800	4.4900
28	Germany	6	02/16/04	107.8871	5.5600
30	Germany	9	10/20/00	110.5175	6.1400
31	Germany	6	04/20/16	109.8871	5.4000
32	Germany	6 1/2	01/04/24	112.9900	5.5600
33	Germany	3 1/2	06/18/99	99.6883	3.5100
35	Germany	6 1/2	04/23/03	109.4025	6.1400
36	Treasury	6 1/2	04/17/03	110.2614	6.2400
37	Germany SP	zero	07/04/27	20.8900	5.5500
38	Germany	4	09/17/99	100.1125	4.0000
41	Germany	6 1/2	04/17/03	110.2614	6.2400
42	Treasury	6 1/2	05/13/04	110.8143	6.0900
43	Treasury	6 1/2	07/09/03	109.3400	6.6000
44	Germany	5	08/20/01	102.8474	4.9000
46	Treasury	7 1/2	12/02/02	111.4700	6.6200
47	Germany	6 1/2	07/22/02	113.1200	7.0700
51	Treasury	7 1/2	01/29/03	110.7400	6.4200
52	Germany	5	05/21/01	102.0600	4.9000
53	Germany	4 1/2	02/22/02	100.4500	4.8000
56	Germany	6 1/2	11/20/01	101.2406	4.9200
59	Germany	5 1/2	08/22/00	103.2956	5.5700
60	Germany	5 1/2	08/20/01	112.9100	7.7500
61	Federal Tsy	3 1/2	02/15/99	100.8000	3.1500
63	Germany	5 1/2	11/21/00	102.1683	5.9200
64	Germany	5 1/2	02/21/01	102.5900	5.1200
67	Germany	7 1/2	10/21/02	110.9113	6.1500

Rnk Name Cpn Maturity Price Chg Yd

69	Ford Motor	5 1/2	04/15/08	100.0000	5.2500
71	Germany	7 1/2	12/20/02	110.6200	4.4400
73	Germany	4 1/2	12/17/99	100.3400	4.2200
77	Germany Tolls	zero	10/14/98	98.3857	5.9900
80	Treasury	6 1/2	04/23/03	108.4878	5.9200
81	Germany	3 1/2	12/18/98	99.2200	3.3000
84	Germany	6	09/15/03	104.7800	5.4200
85	Treasury	6	11/23/03	104.2600	5.4200
97	Treasury	6 1/2	10/01/02	112.5788	6.8800
98	Germany	6 1/2	07/01/99	102.4900	6.2200
99	Germany	6 1/2	07/15/03	108.7400	5.9800
99	Germany	7 1/2	11/11/04	115.3900	6.3000
102	Germany	7 1/2	02/21/00	105.8850	5.2200
103	Treasury	6 1/2	04/23/03	101.6100	5.6900
113	Germany	8 1/2	02/20/01	110.5514	7.6900
116	Germany	6 1/2	09/15/99	103.3300	6.3300
118	Germany	9	01/22/01	111.4971	8.0700
122	Germany	6 1/2	05/21/01	111.0784	7.5400
125	Treasury	5 1/2	12/17/98	100.6184	4.9700
126	Treasury	5 1/2	05/20/99	101.7400	5.4200
129	Treasury	6 1/2	03/04/04	108.1929	5.7800
130	Germany	7	01/13/00	104.4286	6.7000
131	Germany	8 1/2	12/20/00	110.8775	7.2000
132	Germany	6 1/2	02/24/99	102.0200	6.7400
133	Germany	6 1/2	07/15/04	111.0700	6.8000
144	Germany FRN	3.507	09/30/04	99.4325	6.7700
145	Germany	6 1/2	12/02/02	101.5600	6.7800
154	Germany	6 1/2	01/20/99	102.0000	6.6200
163	Discover Card	5 1/2	04/20/08	100.8750	5.2000
164	Treasury	6 1/2	01/14/99	100.7100	7.0100
172	Treasury	6 1/2	05/22/00	108.4575	8.7800
173	Treasury	6 1/2	11/25/99	104.1000	6.7200
182	Germany	8 1/2	04/17/03	109.3500	5.1400
187	Commerzbank	zero	09/17/98	100.0000	6.2000
188	Treasury	6 1/2	07/29/98	102.5284	4.1000
189	Germany	5 1/2	04/17/03	109.3500	5.1400
205	Germany Tolls	zero	07/17/98	99.7445	3.0100
222	Germany	5 1/2	08/20/98	100.3400	5.7300
223	Germany	6 1/2	08/14/98	100.3950	6.5000
234	Germany	6 1/2	07/15/00	104.8114	6.7900
235	Germany	7	01/05/00	104.2000	6.7900
240	KFW	5 1/2	01/04/99	100.2500	4.9700
241	Germany	6 1/2	04/17/03	99.5025	4.7700
248	Germany SC	zero	07/04/04	75.5500	4.7400

Rnk Name Cpn Maturity Price Chg Yd

183	France OAT	8 1/2	04/25/23	142.8000	5.9500
216	France BTAN	7 3/4	04/12/00	104.3700	7.2900
226	France OAT Fm	3.91	01/25/99	97.2100	4.0200

Italian Lira

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Chg Yd
192	Morgan Gty	zero	10/30/97	6.7867	7.0400

Spanish Peseta

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Chg Yd
91	Spain	10.15	01/21/04	132.7960	7.4400
145	Spain	6	01/21/08	107.1180	5.6000
156	Spain	6	01/21/29	102.8950	5.8300
164	Spain	6.15	01/31/13	108.7350	5.8200

Swedish Krona

144 Germany FRN	3.307	09/30/04	99.4325	3.3200
145 Germany	6%	12/02/98	101.5600	6.7700
154 Germany	6 1/4	01/20/99	102.0000	6.6200
163 Discover Card	5 1/4	06/20/08	100.8750	5.2000
164 Firsthand	5	03/01/09	100.7300	4.9600

JAPAN: Pledge to Continue Reforms

Continued from Page 1

21.7 trillion yen (\$157.9 billion) in bad loans as of March. The total number of doubtful bank loans, which are either bad or may turn bad, has been estimated by economists at 100 trillion yen. But Mr. Matsunaga was reluctant to offer more money to tackle the problem, saying a 30 trillion-yen stimulus plan announced in February was enough "for the time being."

"Banks should erase bad loans from their balance sheets by themselves, and we have to make them do so," the finance minister said.

Mr. Matsunaga promised to take steps to keep the yen stable against the dollar and avoid fluctuations in Asian currencies.

"We cannot comment on levels of currencies, but stability is important," Mr. Matsunaga said.

"We have to avoid a scenario where a sharp move of foreign-exchange rates would provide a negative impact on Asian currencies," he said.

Washington stunned world markets last week by working with Tokyo to buy yen for dollars and prop up the faltering currency. The intervention took the dollar from an eight-year high of 146.75 yen earlier in the week to 136.05 yen by Friday.

The deputy finance ministers gathered Saturday said they would be watching the foreign-currency markets and would "cooperate as appropriate."

Analysts said Sunday that financial markets were hoping for a quick reaction from Japan, with detailed policies.

"Now that Tokyo has made an international commitment, a failure to bring economic recovery cannot be forgiven," said Junji Ota, analyst at Okasan Research Institute. "If they want to do it they can do it now, not after elections." (AFP, Reuters)

Japan Makes No Promises

Sheryl WuDunn of The New York Times reported earlier: Japan's failure to provide any

new, specific commitment to economic restructuring seemed a step backward from the expectations that had been raised just a few days earlier.

When the United States joined with Japan on Wednesday to intervene in foreign-exchange markets to prop up the yen, President Bill Clinton and other officials strongly hinted that Japan was ready to take new steps to bolster its economy, but Saturday those steps seemed more elusive than ever.

The Japanese government insisted that it had made no promises of further restructuring in exchange for American support for its currency. "If you ask if there are secret agreements between the United States and Japan, there are none," Eisuke Sakakibara, deputy finance minister for international affairs, said at the conclusion of the G-7 meeting.

Financial markets throughout the world soared in the past few days in part on the expectation that the yen's long slide had ended and that Japan would undertake new policies to improve its economy. It is not clear how the markets will react in the coming week to the lack of any clear new steps to emerge this weekend.

Mr. Summers would not say whether Japan had outlined new economic measures or how confident he was that it would respond decisively.

The meeting of G-7 officials was intended to put pressure on Japan to take further steps and to reassure the financial markets that there was a new determination on Japan's part to address its problems.

But the vagueness of the simple statement issued by the meeting's participants Saturday suggested that it would not be easy to keep up the momentum for cooperation if Japan does not move fast to mend its economy.

In the statement, the United States and other countries agreed to "monitor developments" and cooperate "as appropriate" in the foreign-exchange markets, but there was no mention of any effort to reverse the

Buffett to Buy General Re in \$22 Billion Deal

Washington Post Service

OMAHA, Nebraska — Berkshire Hathaway Inc., the investment holding company controlled by the billionaire investor Warren Buffett, has agreed to pay \$22 billion in stock for General Re Corp., the largest U.S. reinsurer.

The purchase of General Re would broaden Mr. Buffett's reach in the insurance industry and add about \$24 billion to Berkshire's existing holdings of investment securities, valued at \$46 billion at the end of 1997.

For General Re, the deal affords access to a huge pool of capital and income that will allow it more stable earnings.

Mr. Buffett said the companies would have a net worth of \$56 billion, greater than any U.S. company and second only to Royal Dutch/Shell Group among global companies.

The transaction was announced Friday after financial markets closed. Berkshire Hathaway Class A shares closed Friday at \$80,900, up \$1,900. The Class B shares closed at \$2,705, up \$67. General Re shares closed at \$275.00, up \$30.875.

decline of the yen.

"We issued a statement expressing our seriousness and urgency of the matter," Mr. Sakakibara said. "I think they believe our seriousness."

One problem is that Japan has repeatedly promised before to tackle its economic and banking troubles. But while it is pushing through with a grand program, called the "big bang," to restructure the financial industry, it has backtracked on some of its previous pledges to liberalize its markets and to create a more open financial environment.

HELLO???: Computers Do the Talking

Continued from Page 1

But the systems promise customers new ease in performing every type of transaction. The relatively few consumers who have found themselves talking to a computer are generally positive about the experience.

"Sometimes it feels like it's smarter than I am," said Tony Molinaro, a United manager. He began using the company's reservation system, which is available only to employees, several months ago and routinely uses it to book flights.

The system has enough sophistication to know about the members of his family who are eligible to fly. For example, when he refers to his father, the computer asks, "Do you mean Ben?"

"It's very neat that it understands me," Mr. Molinaro said.

Speech recognition began in the 1960s when computer scientists began to research the idea with financing from the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency, which created the original Internet.

Despite the optimism of researchers and prototypes built in the 1980s, commercial applications remained elusive. It was not until the early 1990s that companies ranging from giants like International Business Machines Corp. to start-ups like Dragon Systems began offering the first commercial systems. These systems, designed for personal computers, initially recognized only individual words and forced users to speak slowly and unambiguously.

The commercial turning point came in 1992, when AT&T Corp. introduced a five-term speech recognition technology into its nationwide long-distance network. That system, which can recognize just five terms — "collect," "operator," "third party," "credit card" and "person to person" — saves "several hundred million" dollars a year, most of it in labor costs, AT&T says.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of jobs for telephone, directory assistance and in-house operators fell to 164,000 from 400,000 between 1970 and

1996, a decline of 236,000 jobs. More than a fifth of those — 51,000 jobs — have been lost in the six years since the first rudimentary speech recognition was introduced, according to labor economists and AT&T executives.

The number of jobs created or destroyed by such systems is a matter of much debate. But many labor experts agree that the new technologies will contribute to the growing polarization of the job market into high-skill and low-skill jobs and a corresponding disparity in wealth.

They will create high-paying jobs for computer programmers and for the many marketing people who sell their work. But in the process, they will destroy semiskilled jobs in customer service.

"One of the main sources for new jobs for the middle class over the past 15 years have been telephone sales and information-related," said Robert Reich, the former secretary of labor, who is a professor of economic and social policy at Brandeis University. "Now all those jobs are on the line."

Last month, Sears, Roebuck & Co. became the nation's first retailer to install a computer system that answers all phone calls at the company's 833 stores, responding to queries and automatically routing calls to the right department.

Sears executives say that while 3,000 jobs were affected by the new system, no workers were laid off. Because of the strength of the economy, the company was able to reassign its telephone operators to new jobs as sales and stocking clerks, but those jobs might not be possible in times of slower economic growth.

Last autumn, Charles Schwab & Co., the discount stockbroker, began allowing customers to buy and sell mutual funds over the phone using software developed by a Silicon Valley start-up, Nuance Communications. The system understands the names of more than 1,300 funds and can respond to requests for price quotes for more than 13,000 stocks.

SHORT COVER

• The Software Publishers Association, the largest U.S. industry trade association, charged that Microsoft Corp. was using anti-competitive business tactics to extend its market dominance beyond personal computers to back-office "file server" machines and corporate networks.

• The Philippines has formally protested against an assessment by the International Monetary Fund that it had understated its foreign debt by \$6 billion.

• Optus Communications Pty. and AAPT Ltd., two Australian telecommunications companies, have begun a political campaign to reduce the market dominance of the local industry giant Telstra Corp.

• Mannesmann AG priced its new shares at 160 Deutsche marks (\$89.25) per share in its planned 3 billion DM capital increase. The new shares will begin trading Wednesday on the Frankfurt bourse.

• Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. is discussing a merger with Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., the Asahi Shimbun reported. Dai-ichi is Long-Term Credit's largest shareholder.

• China plans to increase tax breaks for exporters in a bid to bolster trade in the face of the Asian financial crisis, the China Daily reported Sunday.

• Porsche AG has withdrawn an offer to buy the renowned Italian car brand name Bugatti, the German news magazine Focus said Sunday. (AFP, Reuters, WP)

JAPAN PACIFIC FUND

11, rue Aldringen, L-1118 Luxembourg
R.C. LUXEMBOURG N° B 8340

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on 17 June 1998, the shareholders resolved to declare a dividend of Yen 50 per share, payable on 15 July 1998 to shareholders on record on 15 July 1998 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon n° 28. The shares will be quoted ex-dividend as from 15 July 1998.

Paying Agent: Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
43, boulevard Royal, L-2955 Luxembourg

CITADEL FUND N.V.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the CITADEL FUND N.V. (the "Company") will be held at De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao, at 10:00 A.M. local time on July 31, 1998.

The agenda of the meeting is deposited for the shareholders for inspection at the office of the Company at De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao.

Date: June 22, 1998

By order of
The Board of Managing Directors
Monsieur Carlsen

THE INTERMARKET

RECRUITMENT

CHANCE FÜR MARKETING- UND VERTRIEBSPROFI

GESCHÄFTSFÜHRER

RENOMMIERTES UNTERNEHMEN IM VERANSTALTUNGSMANAGEMENT

VERFÜGEN SIE ÜBER EIN BETRIEBSWIRTSCHAFTLICHES STUDIUM UND ÜBER MEHRJÄHRIGE BERUFSERFAHRUNGEN IM NATIONALEN UND INTERNATIONALEN VERANSTALTUNGSMANAGEMENT? HABEN SIE IHRE BERUFLICHEN ERFAHRUNGEN IM VERTRIEB IN DIESER BRANCHE SOWIE IM MARKETING UND INNERHALB DER AKQUISITION ERKANNT, UND BESITZEN SIE SPEZIELLE KENNNTNISSE IM MANAGEMENT VON VERANSTALTUNGEN, WIE BUSINESS-MEETINGS, PARTYS, BÄLLE, PROMINENTEN-TREFFS U.Ä., IM CATERING UND INNERHALB DER GASTRONOMIE? SIND SIE EIN TEAMORIENTIERTER MARKETINGMANAGER, DER IN DER LAGE IST, MARKETBEZOGEN ZU ARBEITEN, UND NICHT LEDIGLICH ZU VERWALTEN? SIND SIE WEITERHIN IN DER LAGE, STRUKTUREN IM VERTRIEB UND IN DER AKQUISITION ZU SCHAFFEN UND IHRE SPEZIELLEN KENNNTNISSE UND ERFAHRUNGEN IN DIESEM MARKTSEGMENT IHRER MITARBEITERN ZUR VERFÜGUNG ZU STELLEN? BESITZEN SIE VERHANDLUNGSGESCHICK BEIM UMGANG MIT ENTSCHEIDERN AUS WIRTSCHAFT, POLITIK, VERWALTUNG, KULTUR UND SPORT, VERFÜGEN SIE ÜBER EIN AUSBAUFÄHIGES NETZWERK UND MÖCHTEN SIE SICH NUN EINER NEUEN HERAUSFORDERNDEN AUFGABE MIT EINSAATBEREITSCHAFT, BEGEISTERUNG UND UNTERNEHMERISCHER VERANTWORTUNG STELLEN?

DANN LESEN SIE BITTE WEITER: ALS EINES DER RENOMMIERTEN UNTERNEHMEN IM VERANSTALTUNGSMANAGEMENT SUCHEN WIR EINEN MARKETING- UND VERTRIEBSSTARKEN, SERVICEORIENTIERTEN MANAGER, DER IN DER LAGE IST, DIE ENTSPRECHENDEN MARKTBEZOGENEN INSTRUMENTE WEITER ZU ETABLIEREN UND UMZUSETZEN. HIERZU GEHÖRT AUCH DER STRATEGISCHE AUFBAU EINER EFFIZIENTEN KUNDENBETREUUNG SOWIE DIE ZIEL- UND ERGEBNISORIENTIERTE MOTIVATION UND FÜHRUNG DER MITARBEITER. SIE AGIEREN IN EINEM INTERESSANTEN UMFELD MIT EIGENVERANTWORTUNG UND DER MÖGLICHKEIT, SOWOHL KONZEPTIONELL ALS AUCH OPERATIV ZU ARBEITEN UND HABEN DIE MITTEL UND DIE CHANCE, EINEN VERNÜFTIGEN WACHSTUMSKURS IN EINEM WACHSENDEN MARKT EINZULEITEN UND WEITERZUENTWICKELN.

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Director, Division of Conference and Document Services

to develop appropriate strategies, to establish standards and to provide guidance for approximately 180 professional and support staff of the Division in the delivery of services for Agency conferences, symposia and meetings, linguistic support, publications and printing within a budget of approximately 16 million dollars.

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THE INTERMARKET
Starts
on Page 4

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SPORTS

The Women (and Girls) Who Would Be Wimbledon's Queen

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

WIMBLEDON, England — Uneasy lies the head that doesn't wear this crown: From crass teenagers to cranky veterans, everybody's clamoring to be the queen of Wimbledon this year.

According to no less an authority on women's tennis than the six-time Wimbledon champion Billie Jean King, the last time the game was so glutted with talent, and with novel personalities hungering for glory, was never.

"Women's tennis is in the best shape in its history, without question," said King, who is now a U.S. television commentator.

Continuing a tradition that began, to some degree, here at Wimbledon when Lottie Dodd won the title in 1887 at age 15, women's tennis has a bevy of teenage celebrities. Each is intent on looking and playing like no one else in the world, especially their precursors, and each is already famous regardless of whether she

has won a tournament.

"Sex appeal does not win matches," said Martina Navratilova, the nine-time Wimbledon champion, of Anna Kournikova, 17, who reached the semifinals here last year.

"I don't have a problem with her marketing," she added. "What I do have a problem with is being cocky and arrogant when you've not won a damn thing."

[Kournikova's] chances of even competing this year were in doubt Sunday, Agence France-Presse reported. She strained her thumb in a fall while beating Steffi Graf at the Eastbourne tournament on Wednesday.

"[It will be a close call]," said Pavel Slozil, Kournikova's coach. "I don't know if Anna will be able to hold the racket by Tuesday."

The undisputed monarch of the bunch is a 17-year-old Swiss girl who just recently began falling for boys instead of horses. Will Martina Hingis put business before pleasure and defend in 1998 the second of the three Grand Slam titles she won in 1997? There are 127 other players,

including as many as five of Hingis's teenage compatriots among the top 30 players in the world, hoping that she won't.

Even Hingis's fellow teenagers agree that her tennis is more sophisticated than theirs. That's why beating her has become just as momentous a rite of passage as beating a legend like Graf.

That's why Kournikova, who has beaten Hingis this season, had said that she was heading into Wimbledon feeling "very confident."

Graf is one veteran who will bring passion to her pursuit of the 1998 Wimbledon title, because she knows her days at the top are ending rather than just beginning. She recognizes that this could be her last campaign on these lawns. Graf is the only player, veteran or not, to own a 5-1 record against Hingis, which includes two victories at Wimbledon. If Hingis and Graf, a seven-time champion, weather the seven-round course, they would meet in the final.

Graf, 29, the German who was ousted from her perch atop the ranking 15 months ago by Hingis, has ac-

cumulated nearly as many surgeries as Grand Slam titles — she holds 21 — but she refuses to surrender her reign to the youngsters. Straight from causing our eyes to official who worked the lines during her peacock Kournikova at Eastbourne, she is stealing herself outlast the competition and is seeded fourth — on the strength of her past laurels — despite an actual rank of 91.

Another Grand Slam champion on the rebound, Monica Seles, the 24-year-old Yugoslav-turned-American who made a rousing sprint to the French Open final. That Seles counts no Wimbledon titles and her collection of nine Grand Slam victories makes bid almost as urgent, and just as sentimental.

Sentiment aside, Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, Spain, the French Open champion and two-time Wimbledon finalist, wants to prove the old guard not going to be put out to pasture.

"Results say everything," she said. "Now I've won the French, maybe they'll have more respect

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
EAST DIVISION				
New York	40	21	.659	—
Boston	36	26	.576	4 1/2
Baltimore	35	27	.563	5 1/2
Tampa Bay	31	31	.497	9 1/2
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	40	21	.659	—
Minnesota	34	28	.547	6 1/2
Chicago	29	33	.465	11 1/2
Kansas City	29	33	.465	11 1/2
Detroit	27	35	.436	13 1/2
WEST DIVISION				
Seattle	42	19	.688	—
San Diego	38	23	.621	4
Oakland	33	28	.539	9
Los Angeles	30	31	.490	12
San Francisco	29	32	.475	13
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
EAST DIVISION				
Atlanta	38	24	.613	—
New York	36	26	.576	1 1/2
Philadelphia	35	27	.563	2 1/2
Montreal	29	33	.465	8 1/2
Florida	24	38	.383	13 1/2
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	45	16	.736	—
Chicago	42	19	.688	—
St. Louis	36	25	.589	6 1/2
Pittsburgh	35	26	.570	7 1/2
Cincinnati	30	31	.490	12
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	46	16	.742	—
San Francisco	44	18	.707	—
Los Angeles	37	25	.594	4 1/2
Colorado	34	28	.547	7 1/2
Arizona	25	37	.402	16 1/2

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Detroit	27	35	.436	13 1/2
WEST DIVISION				
Seattle	42	19	.688	—
San Diego	38	23	.620	4
Oakland	37	24	.606	5
Los Angeles	36	25	.590	6
California	32	29	.523	10

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares
traded during week ended Friday,
June 19

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DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBS



JUMBLE

WORD SEARCH
 Use the clues to find the words. Some are hidden in the letters of the words below.

MOURF
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ADUCT
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WOLFLE
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PYTSHU
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Answer: _____

GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY



NON SEQUITUR

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FRANCE	FF	540	210
GERMANY	DEM	183	72
GREAT BRITAIN	NKS	723	309
HONG KONG	HK\$	70	60
ISRAEL	ILS	146	50
ITALY	L	20,000	12,150
JAPAN	¥	192	73
MALAYSIA	RM	419	370
NETHERLANDS	FLG	612	272
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WORLD ROUNDUP

A Trophy for Rafter

TENNIS Patrick Rafter breezed through the final of the Heineken Trophy grass-court tournament Sunday in Rosmalen, Netherlands, beating Martin Damm, an unseeded Czech, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2. Rafter, the U.S. Open champion, is seeded sixth for Wimbledon, which starts Monday. (AP)

Panthers Get New Coach

ICE HOCKEY Terry Murray became head coach of the Florida Panthers on Sunday. His brother, Bryan, is the team's general manager and coached the final 59 games last season. Florida finished with second-worst record in the National Hockey League, two years after it reached the Stanley Cup finals. (AP)

Al Campanis Dies at 81

BASEBALL Al Campanis, the former Los Angeles Dodgers executive, died Sunday. He was 81. Campanis was the Dodgers' general manager from 1968-1987. Before that, he was the team's scouting director. He was fired in 1987 shortly after he appeared on television and said blacks "lacked the necessities" to be managers and front-office executives. (AP)

Victory for South Africa

CRICKET Jacques Kallis, the South African bowler, took four wickets Sunday as England collapsed for a second time, and South Africa won the second test by 10 wickets at Lord's in London. England, which was all out for 110 in its first innings, reached 222 for three wickets in its second innings before losing six wickets for 11 runs. It was all out for 264, leaving South Africa to make 15 runs to win. (Reuters)

Stewart Leads Lehman by 4 Entering the Final Round



Payne Stewart lining up a putt (for an eagle) on the Olympic Club course.

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — If Payne Stewart had any haunting memories of a bogey-bogey finish in the second round, any flashbacks to that wacky 7-foot birdie putt that became a missed 22-footer at the 18th green, it was not evident in the third round as he marched well ahead of the pack toward the final 18 holes of the U.S. Open.

Stewart began his third round Saturday exactly the way he wanted, hitting his second shot at the 533-yard opening

U.S. OPEN GOLF

hole at the Olympic Club within 25 feet of the flag and stepping up and curling the putt into the cup for an eagle.

He ended with a par 70 to put him 3-under at 207 after 54 holes, with a four-shot advantage over Tom Lehman, who had 68 in the third round, and the 1986 PGA champion, Bob Tway, who had 73.

"I've played good golf, and there's no reason I shouldn't think I can play good golf tomorrow," Stewart said. "There's no reason why I shouldn't believe I can win the golf tournament, because I put myself in position to win it."

On Sunday, Stewart was to be paired with Lehman, playing in the last group in the final round of an Open for a fourth straight year. Lehman, the British Open champion, has been the 54-hole leader each time, only to make critical mistakes on the back side. This time, he would like to believe it will be different.

"If I'm not leading," he said, "the pressure will be on the other guy. It's something different, maybe something better for me."

Tway, a shot off the lead after 36 holes, got to 3-under for the tournament when he made a 14-footer for birdie at the second hole, only to double-bogey the treacherous 433-yard ninth hole. But he held his game together on the back side, and his birdie at the 18th put him into a tie for second.

Two other players with major championship victories finished the third round with a 2-over 212: the 1993 Open champion, Lee Janzen, with a 73 and the three-time major champion, Nick Price of Zimbabwe, with 71.

Matt Kuchar, a student at Georgia Tech, finally faltered Saturday, undone like so many others by swirling winds, crusty greens and tricky pin positions. Six back-nine bogeys led to a round of 76 that left him at 5-over 215. With little to cheer, and a warning from the U.S. Golf Association to tone down his act, his father, Peter — who is also his caddy — was noticeably subdued from the previous day.

A high-ranking USGA official confirmed Saturday that Peter Kuchar had been "spoken to" Saturday morning before his son's round and reminded about proper decorum for caddies at the major championship level of the game. The official said Peter Kuchar had essentially been asked to keep his celebratory leaps and cheerleading to a minimum.

No amateur has won the Open since John Goodman accomplished the feat in 1993, a streak that will not be broken Sunday. Kuchar is tied for 12th.

The course "played extremely difficult," Kuchar said. "The winds were swirling. If you didn't hit perfect golf shots, they wouldn't go where you'd want them to go."

This was more a test of survival than a pleasant day by the Pacific shore on a brutally difficult Lake Course. By the time Stewart made the turn, he was the only player on the leader board under par as he tried to become the first wire-to-wire Open champion since Tony Jacklin in 1970 at Hazeltine in Chaska, Minnesota. That's where Stewart won his first U.S. Open title in 1991.

Several players made an early run at Stewart on Saturday, a one-shot leader going into the third round. Lehman birdied his first three holes to get to even par. Just as quickly, he made three straight bogeys. Still, he managed to stop the slide with seven straight pars before making birdie at the 14th hole and a 5-

foot birdie putt at the 18th.

"Yesterday, I was as angry as I've ever been walking off the golf course," Lehman said, furious about the difficult pin positions on Friday. "I had to apologize to a lot of guys for biting their heads off. The course was set up much better today."

Lehman has been brilliant in the third rounds of the last three Opens, with 66.7 stroke average. He has had difficulty finishing it off, though, with two third places, including last year and a tie for second in 1995 to show for it. His stroke average in those final rounds was 72.7.

Any thought Tiger Woods had of staging a miracle weekend comeback ended Saturday with a 71, for a total of 217, giving him a 10-shot deficit over course that yielded only three scores in the 60s on Saturday.

"It was a struggle out there. I hit a lot of loose shots," Woods said. "I need to hit more greens, more fairways. But I've played so much better mentally than in any of the majors last year."

Casey Martin, Woods' former Stanford teammate, also struggled Saturday. Permitted to use a golf cart because of a disability that makes walking difficult, he shot 74 and was at 219.

"This place is kind of goofy," Martin said. "When you hit a good shot and get a bad result, it's defeating. It was a defeated fellow out there for a while."

The same could not be said for Stewart. For most of the day, he seemed content to hit toward the middle of the greens and give himself a good chance for a makeable two-putt par.

Stewart's father, Bill, played in the Open at the Olympic Club in 1955. Asked what advice his late father might give him, Stewart smiled.

"He'd say, 'Bus, just keep doing what you're doing. Keep putting it on the greens and keep your head still while you're putting. I can't look at what anybody else is doing. I've got to worry about Payne Stewart.'"

"I'm not going out there trying to play against Tom Lehman. I'm going out there to play the golf course."

A Present for Alou as Expos Top Braves

The Associated Press
Dustin Hermanson pitched five-hit ball for eight innings Sunday and the Expos beat the Atlanta Braves, 4-1, giving the Montreal manager, Felipe Alou, his 500th career victory.

The Expos took two of three from Atlanta, winning

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

their first series against the Braves since July 1994.

Alou passed Gene Mauch for second place on the victory list of Expos managers. Buck Rodgers leads with 520.

Hermanson (5-6) shut down the National League's top offense, allowing only a seventh-inning home run to Michael Tucker. He struck out five and won for just the second time in his last six starts.

Denny Neagle (8-5) allowed four runs — three earned — on six hits in six innings. He struck out four and walked three.

Shane Andrews hit his 12th home run in the sixth inning.

Red Sox 3, Devil Rays 1 In St. Petersburg, Florida, Pedro Martinez gave up only a fifth-inning triple in eight innings leading Boston over Tampa Bay.

Martinez (9-2) struck out six and walked two. The

right-hander, who pitched a two-hitter against Seattle in April, regrouped after Miguel Cairo's triple to retire the last 21 batters he faced.

Nomar Garciaparra hit his 10th homer as the Red Sox won for the ninth time in 11 games.

Royals 5, Tigers 5 Jeff Conine hit a three-run double and Hipolito Pichardo won his first game since May 5 as Kansas City beat Detroit.

Larry Sutton homered and had three RBIs for the Royals, who have won seven of 10. Kansas City took three of four in Detroit to win three straight series for the first time since September 1996.

In Saturday games:
Giants 5, Padres 2 Shawn Estes and Robb Nen combined on a six-hitter, and Rich Aurilia doubled and singled to drive in three runs as San Francisco stopped San Diego's 11-game winning streak.

Estes allowed two runs on five hits in 7½ innings. Nen got five outs for his National League-leading 22d save.

Cubs 9, Phillies 4 In Chicago, Sammy Sosa hit two home runs for the second straight day and set a major-league record with 16 homers in June, leading Chicago past Philadelphia.

Rockies 7, Dodgers 6 Ellis

Sosa had a two-run homer in the third and hit a three-run blast in the sixth. He has 20 home runs in his last 21 games, and 29 for the season.

Kerry Wood (7-3), who turned 21 on Tuesday, hit his first big-league home run and struck out 11 in 7½ innings.

Braves 5, Expos 1 John Smoltz allowed four hits over seven innings in his return from the disabled list, and Javy Lopez hit a three-run homer as Atlanta won in Montreal.

Marlins 8, Mets 3 Liván Hernandez pitched a complete game and Todd Zeile hit a two-run homer as Florida won in New York. The Mets' starter, Hideo Nomo (2-8), winless since April 28 with Los Angeles, lasted five-plus innings, allowing four runs on seven hits and six walks.

Astros 9, Reds 8 In Houston, Carl Everett's two-out, bases-loaded double capped a four-run eighth, and Jeff Bagwell added a three-run homer as Houston beat Cincinnati.

Cardinals 4, Diamondbacks 2 In St. Louis, Manny Aybar pitched six strong innings in his first start in nearly a month, and Ray Lankford hit a two-run homer as St. Louis beat Arizona to reach .500 for the first time since June 4.

Rockies 7, Dodgers 6 Ellis

Burks homered and drove in four runs and as Colorado beat visiting Los Angeles to snap a four-game losing streak.

Pirates 4, Brewers 2 Pittsburgh's Jon Lieber limited the Brewers to four hits in eight innings and hit a tie-breaking double in the seventh inning as the Pirates won in Milwaukee.

Yankees 5, Indians 3 David Wells struck out nine batters in eight strong innings, and Mariano Rivera held off a ninth-inning Cleveland rally as the New York Yankees beat the Indians for the third time in four games.

White Sox 5, Twins 7 Minnesota led in the 10th and the 11th innings in Chicago, but the White Sox rallied both times. In the bottom of the 11th, Wil Cordero, a pinch hitter, and Greg Norton hit run-scoring singles with two outs to give Chicago the victory.

Angels 8, Rangers 3 Steve Sparks overcame Juan Gonzalez's two-run homer in the first inning as Anaheim beat visiting Texas. Gonzalez hit his 23d home run to increase his total of runs batted in to 88.

Athletics 6, Mariners 2 Jimmy Haynes pitched shutout ball for 7½ innings before being knocked out of the game by a line drive, and A. J. Hinch and Jason Giambi



Hideo Nomo heading for a loss against the Marlins.

hit home runs as Oakland won in Seattle.

Orioles 11, Blue Jays 3 In Baltimore, Lenny Webster hit the first of three homers off Woody Williams and Baltimore's Scott Erickson pitched his fifth complete game as the Orioles beat Toronto.

Devil Rays 8, Red Sox 5 In St. Petersburg, Florida, Paul Sorrento hit a two-run homer and Dave Martinez doubled with the bases loaded to drive in two runs as Tampa Bay stopped Boston.

Figure 4, Royals 3 In Detroit, Bobby Higginson and Luis Gonzalez hit first-inning homers as Brian Moehler improved to 7-0 at home to beat Kansas City.

In the Mystics' WNBA Opener, More at Play Than Just a Game

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the simplest level, it was a basketball game, the first Women's National Basketball Association game played in Washington, the first victory for the new Mystics franchise, a chance for people here to see a dazzling U.S. Olympian, Nikki McCray, whom little girls and boys all over the city will quickly come to adore.

But it was so much bigger than that, really. Washington's 85-76 victory over Utah was so much more important than the game people

VANTAGE POINT

play. Susan O'Malley, president of Washington Sports and Entertainment, recalled how five or six years ago she would speak to a group of young women at some school or Rotary Club. And she would point to herself, a successful executive in the high-testosterone world of professional sports, as proof that women can and should follow their career dreams no matter what cynics say.

"I'd tell them, 'If I can do this, you can,' she said. "They'd always come back with, 'Yeah, well the one thing we still can't do is play at the professional level.'"

For a while, O'Malley had no real answer for them, but she does now. The answer is the WNBA, the answer is 20,674 showing up at MCI Center on Friday night, the largest crowd to ever watch a women's pro game in North America. If it's a year later than we'd have liked, a year after the WNBA began com-

petition, the opening was worth the wait. It was worth it for all those little girls (and, we hope, boys), thousands and thousands of them, to see Tipper Gore, Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and Senator Barbara Mikulski, Democrat of Maryland, come to center court to show their support for not just this team, but this entire endeavor.

You think there's a stronger, more high-powered endorsement of women's basketball anywhere in the world than the one they put forth by walking to center court before the opening tip? They were there to say the same thing O'Malley says to those women at the Rotary Club: "If we can do it, you can, too."

Not a single soul can come back with, "But we can't play professionally," because all they have to do now is point to the court.

The names aren't familiar, but they will be. Jim Lewis, a fine college coach at George Mason before he became head coach of the Mystics, has been telling hard-headed men for years that there's a huge untapped market for women's basketball. Lewis could see the future of women's basketball clearly, even before people such as David Stern, the NBA commissioner.

Chances are, there wasn't anybody in this place — not a player or justice or vice president's wife — as proud as Lewis was when the huge crowd began rocking the joint. "I'm so proud my hometown came out in force," he said. "It's what I've been waiting for."

Pro sports aren't new. Big-time games in packed arenas aren't new. But there was something so innocent about this night, no matter how corny it sounds.



Raphael Ibanez of France, right, breaking away in a test match against Argentina.

After Thrashings, 3 British Teams Blame the Referees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Three touring British Isles teams lost by a combined 130-32 in rugby union internationals and afterward, all three teams blamed the referees.

After England lost Saturday, 64-22, to New Zealand in Dunedin, Clive Woodward, England's coach, complained that John Hart, the New Zealand coach had

had influenced the refereeing by suggesting before the game that Scotland was expert at subtle infringements.

Ireland lost, 33-0, to South Africa in Johannesburg. After the game Ireland's team manager, Donal Lenihan, said the referee, Joel Dume of France, should have ejected at least one South African for violent play.

New Zealand 64, England 22 Grewcock, the England lock forward, was suspended Sunday for five weeks by an independent disciplinary committee. He will miss the two remaining tests of England's so far disastrous tour.

New Zealand broke the game open with three tries in the seven minutes after Grewcock was expelled. They finished with nine tries. Andrew Mehrtens kicked 19 points.

Richard Cockerill, Matt Dawson, and

Tom Beir scored tries for England. Tim Stimpson converted two of them.

Woodward returned to England on Sunday after the death of his father, team officials said.

Australia 33, Scotland 11 In Brisbane, Australia ran in four tries to one to snuff out a determined Scottish team in the second test.

Ben Tune, Stephen Larkham, Willie O'Flahengaue and Nathan Grey scored tries for the Wallabies. Duncan Hodge replied for Scotland.

Wainwright was not happy with the referee, Brian Campsall, an Englishman. Wainwright twice spoke to Campsall about what he thought was unfair treatment against his team.

South Africa 33, Ireland 0 In Johan-

nesburg, the match was marred by incidents involving the team captains, Gary

Teichmann of South Africa and Paddy Johns of Ireland. A week earlier in the first test, Wood had punched Teichmann. On Saturday, Wood paid the price.

"He's battered, bloodied and bruised," said Lenihan. "There were suggestions beforehand that he would be singled out for specific treatment."

Teichmann, Joost van der Westhuizen, Johan Erasmus, James Dalton and Pieter Rossouw scored tries for South Africa.

France scored five tries and two penalties to beat Argentina, 37-12, in the second of two test matches Saturday in Buenos Aires.

Argentina scored a drop goal and had three penalties in the match. Cedric Soutelle scored two tries, and Christophe Dominici, Xavier Garmajosa and Olivier Brouzet got one each for France. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

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WORLD CUP

End of World Cup Arrives Early for 2 Coaches Whose Teams Faltered

International Herald Tribune

YON — Fausto Asprilla is not as lonely a man this week as he was last.

The Colombian player was the first man to be sacked and sent home from this World Cup. Now two coaches, Carlos Alberto Parreira and Cha Bum Kun, have been removed even before the first round is complete.

For Parreira, the fate is particularly poignant. At the last World Cup, he was the last man standing, the victorious coach for his own country, Brazil. Four years later, and of his own volition seeking a more sheltered position than the hysterical demands on a Brazilian coach, he had opted for the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It pays well, but fires from the lip.

The Saudi players are not of world class. They lost, narrowly, to Denmark and then surrendered, 4-0, to France. So in the morning, the sheikhs told the champion of world trainers, take your bag of gold and go.

It is scapegoat time, easier to dismiss a foreign mercenary than to admit that Saudi players are out of their depth.

Twenty-four hours later, South Ko-

rea, outfoxed by Mexico and taken apart by the Netherlands, made a similar reflex response: out goes coach Cha. His brief had been to put one victory on the board, the first at a World Cup finals for the nation he has served as a player and now, briefly, as a trainer.

The Koreans had lost face at the last global stage before they co-hosted the 2002 World Cup. Japan, their partner in that venture taking the game to the last continent where its development lags, is on the brink of being eliminated, and undoubtedly the Japanese coach, Takashi Okada, fears that his lease on the job is tenuous.

Small wonder the players get the wrong vibes. If their mentors live with such uncertainty, if tension fills the men charged with instilling teamwork and enthusiasm and hope toward the future, what chance is there of players performing without fear?

Cha Bum Kun might reflect on his brief stay in the last-chance saloon. His team did not just lose to the Dutch, it surrendered without the defiant spirit on which South Korea is forged as a nation and, once, as a tiger economy of the East. And perhaps, through conserva-

tism, Cha contributed to that unexpectedly timid display in Marseille when the Dutch Orange swarmed on Korea's goal and scored, it seemed, at will.

Should Cha have gambled? Should he have gone straight for the future by entrusting Ko Jong Soo, his 19-year-old prospect, with the midfield playmaker role?

Gambler sometimes win. In their first game, the Koreans, playing with 10 men, led Mexico by 1-0 at halftime but then Manuel Lapuente, the Mexican coach who began this tournament admitting, "I'm the one with his neck on the chopping block," made three substitutions. His team responded with three goals, inspired by his two ebullient, sharp and cheeky forwards, Luis Hernandez and Cuauhtemoc Blanco. They not only beat the Koreans, but their spirit soared as Mexico came from two goals down to earn another point against Belgium.

It is doubtless now that the Mexican administration will see its own gamble — removing Bora Milutinovic and re-

placing him with Lapuente — as proof of their wisdom. Not that Milutinovic is crying in his beer. He picked up the spare coaching job at Nigeria in his fourth World Cup with a fourth different nation. He wisely negotiated his fee up-front from the military paymasters, and so when General Sani Abacha, in one of his last sentences, warned that Milutinovic could be sacked before reaching France, the nomadic Serbian coach shrugged it off.

His team appeared in disarray before the tournament, succumbing, 5-1, to the Dutch in a friendly. But one American photographer, wishing Milutinovic better fortune before Nigeria's opening match against Spain, reports this response: "Listen, my friend," said Bora, "the fisherman uses his bait to catch the big fish. The hook is now in the mouth" of Spain.

An hour and a half later, the bait swallowed, Milutinovic walked just a little taller. And when his new Nigerian charges had disposed not only of Spain but of Bulgaria, the coach who not only

went fishing but banked his prize in advance was safely in round two.

But if gambling is your passion, consider the moves made by Guus Hiddink, the quiet coach of the Netherlands. After his squad split into factions, young and old at Euro 96, he hired a three-man council — Johan Neeskens, Ronald Koeman and Frank Rijkaard — to work between him and the players he wished to integrate.

Hiddink made controversial selections, picking Patrick Kluijver, whose fine potential is betrayed by a wildness of temperament and a foolish belief that he had arrived simply by being a millionaire prodigy, and Edgar Davids, whose volatile walkout in 1996 had been like a hand grenade to an already inflamed Dutch dressing room.

Kluijver, called a rapist by the taunting Belgian Lorenzo Staelens, elbowed his opponent gently but unwisely in the chest and was expelled. Hiddink did not like the balance in the Dutch's opening scoreless draw with Belgium. He made wholesale changes, asking four of his players to perform roles out of their normal realm and bringing in three different players.

Result? One-two-three-four-five goals for the Netherlands against South Korea. Hiddink is a genius; Cha Bum Kun is a former coach.

The Dutch camp followers could not see the logic of replacing Clarence Seedorf with Davids. They struggled to believe that Philip Cocu, who had been a pivotal midfielder springboard for the team, could convert to play center forward alongside Dennis Bergkamp.

Cocu was as doubting as the next man. But he's a good athlete, a versatile player. Cocu, with a sublime left-foot shot, opened the scoring. Ronald De Boer, the epitome of versatility playing on the right flank, scored the last goal.

Hiddink, living on the edge of results no less than the other 31 coaches here, has used 17 of his 22-man squad in two games. He has attuned them to the pace of a World Cup — no longer a contest with 11-man teams but a conundrum of how, when and why to use your resources.

Hiddink's spin of the wheel is in profit. For his last opponent, it was Russian roulette.

Rob Hughes is Senior Correspondent of The Times of London.

2002 Cup Hosts Go Out of Competition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dependence

The co-hosts of the 2002 World Cup can start planning already, because they have both been eliminated from the 1998 competition.

Japan lost, 1-0, to Croatia on Saturday and was eliminated when Argentina beat

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

Jamaica, 5-0, on Sunday. Japan plays Jamaica in its final match Friday in Lyon.

South Korea was eliminated when it was thrashed, 5-0, by the Dutch in Marseille on Saturday. It plays Belgium in its final game on Thursday. On Sunday, Cha Bum Kun, the Korean coach, was fired.

This is South Korea's fifth appearance in the World Cup finals, but it has yet to win a match.

The Japanese, in their first appearance in the finals, have also not won a match or scored a goal.

"For Japanese football, the World Cup does not end with this result. It will go on for 2002 and 2006. It is definitely not an end," the coach, Takashi Okada, said.

"For me, personally, the goal is to win our next group match against Jamaica and we will put all we have into it," he added.

Japan lost in Nantes as Davor Suker scored the only goal for Croatia on a pass by Aljosa Asanovic in the 77th minute.

"We've indeed proven to the world that we can put up resistance and make up for our physical limitations with collective strength," said the Japanese striker Masashi Nakayama.

"We can work it out next time," said Nakayama, one of Japan's two strikers who have now failed to score in six consecutive matches.

Japan captain and sweeper Masami Ihara said, "Suker is

a good striker. It was awesome to see him dashing toward me."

In Marseille, the slick and speedy South Koreans caused a few problems for the Dutch in the first half, but the Netherlands maintained control and finally took the lead in the 38th minute when Phillip Cocu scored.

Cocu was only promoted to the striker's role after Patrick Kluijver was suspended for two matches for elbowing Lorenzo Staelens during the Dutch team's 0-0 draw with Belgium.

"It was the first time in two and a half years that I played this position," said Cocu. "It was a big change but we have so much talent on our team, I was just happy to be playing all the time."

"At first I underestimated what I had to do," said Cocu. "With Bergkamp not at the top of his physical level, I had to work harder. I had to for the team, as the more time Bergkamp spent in the pitch, the more chances we had."

Mark Overmars added a second goal before half time. Dennis Bergkamp, Pierre van Hooijdonk and Ronald de Boer added three more in the final 18 minutes to restore the Dutch team's chances of reaching the second round.

With the victory, the Netherlands moved to the top of Group E, and needs only a draw with Mexico to qualify for the next round.

"Our strength is that we have 22 very good players, all very talented with many qualities," said Frank de Boer, brother to Ronald, who scored the fifth and final goal of the match.

"At first we had difficulty scoring but we played well," said Bergkamp. "In the end the South Koreans went down mentally and that was the difference." (AFP, Reuters, AP)



South Korea's Lee Min Sung, left, keeping pace with the Dutch striker Dennis Bergkamp, whose team won, 5-0.

Colombia and Tunisia Need a Victory

International Herald Tribune

Colombia vs. Tunisia, Montpellier, 5:30 P.M. Two teams that lost their opening games meet, both needing a victory.

Tunisia fell, 2-0, to England in its opening Group G game. Colombia lost, 1-0, to Romania and since then, Fausto Asprilla has been thrown off the team.

Colombia will probably play Anthony De Avila, with Adolfo Valencia taking the other striking role ahead of

Victor Aristizabal. Henry Kasperczak, the coach, said Tunisia had been weak in midfield against England, so he brings in Zoubeyr Baya, who plays in Germany with Freiburg.

The striker Mehdi Ben Slimane, Baya's Freiburg teammate, will lose his place after a lackluster showing against England, and Imed Ben Younes will join Adel Sellimi in attack.

Romania vs. England, 5:00 P.M.,

Toulouse In one area at least, Romania will have an edge against England: It knows its enemy. Dan Petrescu plays for Chelsea and Viorel Moldovan for Coventry, and Gica Popescu used to play for Tottenham Hotspur, all clubs in the English Premier League.

"Dan in particular knows the English game inside out and his information is invaluable," said Adrian Ilie, who scored his team's goal against Colombia.

For Belgium and Mexico, a Torrid Battle Ends in a Draw

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

BORDEAUX, France — The temperature on the field was a sweltering 102 degrees, which meant that the Mexican fans underneath their licensed sombreros had a big advantage over the Belgian fans brandishing inflatable red tridents.

But after the last row had been mopped and the last water bottle drained on Saturday night, neither of their teams would have an advantage in the Parc Lescure. This World Cup Group E match was one that neither Belgium nor Mexico could afford to lose, and, as has often been the case in France this June, neither team lost.

But it took a compelling 90

minutes to arrive at the 2-2 final score. The Mexicans had to rally from a two-goal deficit to salvage the point that kept them on top of their difficult group.

"I don't know if I should be happy or sad," said Georges Leekens, Belgium's coach. "But when you have a 2-0 lead and a man advantage, you should find a way to finish off the match."

The Belgians gained their man advantage in the 29th minute, after Pavel Pardo was given a red card for planting his studs on the ankle of the Belgian defender Vital Borkelmans. In less evangelical times, the tackle might have earned Pardo only a yellow card, but in the current climate, it was difficult to find fault with the judgment of the Scottish referee,

Hugh Dallas. The Belgians took their time to capitalize, but in the 44th minute they scored off a corner kick from their Brazilian-born striker, Luis Oliveira. The ball brushed the head of the defender Claudio Suarez and deflected off Marc Wilmots past Jorge Campos. It was hardly the most aesthetic goal of this tournament, but then Wilmots, a solidly built 29-year-old, is known for his efficiency and his power. Three minutes into the second half, he took control of the ball outside the Mexican penalty area and essentially bowled over the luckless Suarez, shoving him out of the way with his left forearm and scoring his second goal with a jab of his right foot.

Perhaps it was the heat, perhaps it

was the Mexicans' superior technical skill, but with only 10 men, they began to penetrate the Belgian defense with more consistency. When Jesus Ramirez drove into the penalty box and was brought down from behind by the Belgian midfielder Gert Verheyen, Dallas immediately awarded the Mexicans a penalty kick.

But the Mexican players wanted more than a chance to score in the 55th minute; they wanted a chance to play the rest of this match on even terms. Before Dallas had a chance to reach into his pocket, five players had formed an angry wall in front of him, screaming for a red card. Dallas took his time, but he granted the Mexican wish.

"Everyone complains about ref-

erees, but this was a good one," Leekens said. "I think the red card he gave to the Mexicans was right, and I think the penalty kick against us was right, too."

When Mexico's captain, Alberto Garcia Aspe, put that penalty kick into the lower right corner of the Belgian goal, neither he nor his teammates were feeling the heat, and on their next serious chance, in the 63rd minute, they would score the equalizer. This goal had nothing in common with Wilmots' ungainly efforts. It came off a wonderfully timed left-footed cross from Ramirez that the striker Cuauhtemoc Blanco put past Belgium's goalkeeper, Filip De Wilde, with a left-footed volley in mid-air that looked every bit as difficult as it was.

World Cup Results and Group Standings

FIRST ROUND													
GROUP A					GROUP B								
	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts		W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
2nd Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
3rd Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
4th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
5th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
6th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
7th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
8th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
9th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
10th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
11th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
12th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
13th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
14th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
15th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
16th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
17th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
18th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
19th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
20th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
21st Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
22nd Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
23rd Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
24th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
25th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
26th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
27th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
28th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
29th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
30th Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
31st Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
32nd Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France	2	0	0	4	2	6
Norway	0	2	0	3	1	2	Denmark	1	1	0	2	1	4
Scotland	0	1	1	2	3	1	Sweden	1	1	0	2	0	3
Morocco	0	1	1	2	3	1							
33rd Round													
Group A					Group B								
Brazil	2	0	0	5	1	6	France						

Iranians Send Americans Home

Late Rally Can't Save U.S. Team From Defeat and Elimination

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LYON — Iran won its showdown with the United States, 2-1, on Sunday after a frantic final 15 minutes.

The result means the United States, which must still play Yugoslavia, is bottom of Group F with zero points and cannot qualify for the second round. Iran is

IRAN 2, U.S. 1
 third, with three points, one behind Yugoslavia and Germany. To take one of the top two places in the group, Iran must beat Germany in its final match or draw and hope the United States beats Yugoslavia by two goals.

Iran's victory was the first by an Asian team at the finals. Asian sides had lost all seven of their previous matches in France.

The match, played on FIFA's Fair Play Day, started with the players posing together, arms round each other's shoulders, for a joint team photograph.

They also exchanged gifts, the Iranians giving their opponents flowers and the Americans presenting their rivals with pennants.

However, scuffles broke out in the stands during the match as opponents of the Tehran government were removed by police.

Hamid Estili gave Iran the lead in the 40th minute with a looping header after the Americans had created the best chances of the first half. The United States hit the post twice in the first half and controlled most of the possession.

Javad Zarineh broke down the right side and lofted a cross to an unmarked Estili, who lofted a header across the goal into the upper left corner.

The goal stirred the Iranians, enabling them to control the last five minutes of the half and the first 15 of the second half. But slowly the Americans regained control.

The U.S. coach, Steve Sampson, removed Tab Ramos and Roy Wegerle and put in Preki Radosavljevic and Ernie Stewart.

The move seemed to energize the Americans, and both captain Thomas Dooley and Claudio Reyna narrowly missed a goal. Another Dooley header after 68 minutes had goalkeeper

Ahmad Abedzadeh scrambling around his goal as the Americans, playing with increasing urgency, began to lay siege to the Iranian goal.

Joe Max Moore flashed a 20-yarder wide and then defender David Regis side-footed a cross onto the near post with goalkeeper Abedzadeh rooted to his line.

The United States swarmed around the Iranian goal and only Abedzadeh's block of Frankie Hejduk's point-blank shot in the 79th kept Iran in the lead.

As the desperate Americans pushed forward, Mehdi Mahdavi broke behind the U.S. defense and beat keeper Kasey Keller from 15 meters.

The United States finally scored in the 88th when Brian McBride's diving header crept between two defenders and over the goal line. The Americans frantically pushed forward in injury time, but couldn't get the equalizer.

The final double whistle sent the Iranian bench sprinting onto the field and Abedzadeh wrapped himself in the country's flag as he walked across the field.

Until Estili's goal, the United States had the better chances.

Brian McBride sent a header from 15 meters off the top of the crossbar after only three minutes and Reyna hit the right post with a left-footed shot from 25 meters in the 33d.

Iran seemed content to counter and their extended offensive possessions rarely produced anything dangerous.

Iranian flags fluttered in the evening breeze next to the stars-and-stripes and fans swayed side-by-side to both American and Arabic music.

FIFA's announced ban on political displays was ignored by a group of Iranian dissidents, who filled one section in the upper tier of one end zone with banners and dominated the crowd in a less organized fashion by wearing T-shirts supporting Massoud Rajavi, the head of the Iraqi-based Iranian opposition group Mujahidin Khalq.

Minor scuffles broke out as security confiscated some of the banners, but more were unveiled after they left.

Earlier Sunday the Mujahidin accused French authorities of banning Iranian refugees from entering France. (AP, AP, Reuters)



Matias Almeyda of Argentina, left, and Darryl Powell of Jamaica tangle Sunday. Argentina triumphed, 5-0.

GERMANS: Fierce Rally Results in a 2-2 Draw With Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

less impressive in a 1-0 victory over Iran, but the Yugoslavs, considered one of the most dangerous unseeded teams in this event, were a different team against the Germans.

The Germans, who started the game without the injured midfielder Thomas Hassler, pressed hard in the opening minutes, but they would quickly lose their enthusiasm when Mijatovic, the Real Madrid star, struck a ball with his right foot in the direction of the German goal. His 19-year-old teammate Dejan Stankovic sprinted toward it, one step ahead of Jeremies. Stankovic extended his leg. The ball brushed past it, bounced off the knee of the disoriented German goalkeeper, Andreas Kopke, and ricocheted off the far post, where it bounced off the top of Jeremies' chest and into the goal.

Though Stankovic appeared to play a passive role in that complicated process, the gifted teenager who already has agreed to terms with Lazio of Rome was awarded his first World Cup goal.

Just as they had planned, the Yugoslavs were putting their superior technical skills to good use and also denying Klinsmann and Oliver Bierhoff the ball. As the half came to a close, the German fans, who far outnumbered their Yugoslav counterparts, were chanting for Matheus, and when the second half began, the German coach, Berti Vogts, substituted him for Dietmar Hamann.

Matheus, 37, was not supposed to be part of this German team, but after the star sweeper Matthias Sammer was unable to recover from a series of injuries and Matheus turned in a fine season with Bayern Munich, Vogts swallowed his pride and reached out to the outspoken player he once had vowed would never play for him again. Matheus's appearance on Sunday made him the

French Policeman in a Coma

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LENS — A French policeman was in a coma on Sunday after being attacked by German hooligans outside a World Cup stadium.

Daniel Cadoux, chief of police for the northern French Pas de Calais region, said the attacker was German and had been arrested. Germany was playing Yugoslavia in the Felix Bollaert stadium in Lens on Sunday.

He said they were "sober, organized, mobile thugs using communications to disperse and regroup rapidly."

The officer, identified as 44-year-old Daniel Nivel, is married with two children, police said, and from the nearby town of Arras.

A Brazilian television reporter was also injured and taken to a hospital after hooligans surrounded him while he was filming the violence. Cadoux

said his condition was not serious.

"They didn't come to support their team," Cadoux said. "They came to smash things up, to attack security forces."

As many as 450 skinheads were seen on the streets before and after the match giving Nazi salutes. Police used sticks to battle the Germans, who included known groups of neo-Nazis. Police sources said known Parisian hooligans were also present, suggesting an arranged gathering of far-right elements.

Cadoux said 86 fans — mostly Germans — were detained. Six of the people detained — again, mostly Germans — were deported.

Meanwhile, the police in Toulouse said they had arrested three known English hooligans, identified by British police spotters. They said the three could be expelled. (AP, Reuters)

first man to play in 22 games in the World Cup finals and it drew him even with the former Mexican goalkeeper Antonio Carbajal, the only other player to appear in five World Cup finals.

But drawing even with Yugoslavia, not Carbajal, was the more urgent objective, and it did not help Germany's chances when the normally reliable Kopke mis-handled a low, well-struck shot from the striker Darko Kovacevic. The ball slipped through his arms and bounced in front of the charging Yugoslav captain, Dejan Stankovic, who joyfully gave his team a 2-0 lead in the 54th minute.

Vogts, thoroughly underwhelmed by his players' performance, would substitute

twice more in the next 15 minutes, and in the 74th minute, one of those substitutes, Michael Tarnat, unleashed a long free kick that deflected off Mihajlovic's right leg and landed in the goal. The intensity that had been missing from Germany's play since the early going was back, and on a corner kick in the 80th minute, Bierhoff rose high between two defenders and headed home the equalizer.

Six minutes later, Klinsmann rose high in a German wall and took a Mihajlovic free kick in the solar plexus. He dropped to the ground and stayed there in a semi-conscious state as team doctors sprinted to his side. The game would continue, but Klinsmann's role in it had ended.

Batistuta Leads The Slaughter

Hat Trick Makes Him Top Striker

The Associated Press

PARIS — Ariel Ortega did Diego Maradona's old jersey justice.

Ortega scored the first two goals as Argentina trounced Jamaica, 5-0, on Sunday.

Gabriel Batistuta finished off the slaughter with a hat-

ARGENTINA 5, JAMAICA 0

trick late in the match to become the top striker in the World Cup with four goals. Jamaica played half the match with 10 men after Darryl Powell was sent off in the 45th minute.

The victory ensured that Argentina would reach the second round. It also eliminated the Reggae Boyz and Japan, both making their debuts in the World Cup finals.

Argentina tops the Group H standings with six points, above Croatia on goal difference. Jamaica is last with no points and a 1-8 goals tally. Japan also has no points from two games and also goes out with a game to play.

"We wanted to win to make sure we would qualify," said Daniel Passarella, the Argentina coach. "And we knew that we had to score several goals so as not to be at a disadvantage against Croatia." His team will face Croatia on Friday to close first-round play. "But sincerely I didn't think we would score so many."

Taking advantage of a tentative and disorganized Jamaica, which fell apart after Powell was sent off in first-half injury time, Powell clattered into Ortega near the sideline to earn his second yellow card of the game. His first was also for a foul on Ortega.

Argentina dominated throughout at the muggy Parc des Princes.

Ortega was the catalyst. The stocky playmaker, wearing the number 10 that Maradona wore during his illustrious career, scored in the 32d and 55th minutes on similar, clinically executed attacks.

Ortega then set up two of Batistuta's goals as the Fiorentina striker connected in the 73d, 79th and 83d minutes.

"Ortega played a great game," Passarella said. "He was beaten up but fortunately not injured. He played a smart game, not only on the individual level but also as a team player."

"We played evenly until we had that expulsion," Jamaica coach Rene Simoes said. "When you play with 10 men against a team the caliber of Argentina, you are likely to allow a lot of goals. We don't have the proper experience."

Ortega put his team ahead after a maneuver that started just inside Argentina's half.

Juan Veron swapped passes with Diego Simone and then released Ortega, who had made a perfectly timed run down behind the defense. The Valencia forward chipped the ball over charging keeper Warren Barrett and into an empty net.

Ortega made it 2-0 10 minutes after halftime when he swapped passes with Claudio Lopez just outside the Jamaican penalty area, darted through a gap in the defense and prodded the ball past Barrett.

Theodore Whitmore surprised the South Americans with a low, 25-meter shot that shaved the post. But Argentina struck right back to make it 3-0 in the 73d.

Ortega was the provider this time, sliding a pass wide to Batistuta with the outside of his right foot, and the veteran powered home a shot from just inside the area.

Six minutes later, Batistuta took a pass from Matias Almeyda and ran through a huge hole in the defense to fire home off Barrett's fingertips.

Batistuta's third goal came from the penalty spot, after Christopher Davies hauled down Ortega as the forward charged into the area.

"The goals will help me in my ambition to be the tournament's leading scorer, and that is the reason I came here," Batistuta said.

"It wasn't easy, but after the first goal they lost concentration totally, and we found it very easy to run through their defense."

Argentina was impressive from the start, and Batistuta could have scored twice inside the first 64 seconds.

First, the Jamaican defense gave him room to shoot and was lucky that the striker slightly mis-hit the effort. Barrett slapped the ball away. Argentina won a free kick almost immediately on the right. Batistuta rose to meet Veron's well-flighted cross and flashed a header wide.



(move fast)

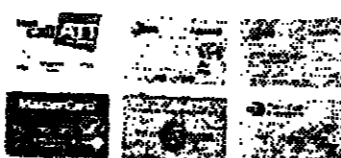
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The World's Daily Newspaper

OPEC to Meet
 In Crisis Mode
 As Oil Prices
 Keep Dropping

NEW YORK

have created a crisis in the oil market.

The OPEC members are meeting in Vienna to discuss the situation.

Oil prices have fallen sharply in recent weeks, and OPEC is concerned about the impact on its members.

For the first time in years, OPEC is facing a crisis of confidence.

The group is expected to make a decision on whether to cut production to support prices.

Oil prices are currently at a low, and OPEC is trying to stabilize the market.

Oil prices are expected to continue to fall unless OPEC takes action.

Oil prices are a key factor in the global economy, and OPEC's actions will have a significant impact.

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